The Oxford Democrat.

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THE

Oxford Democrat

—IS—

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GEO. H. WATKINS,

Editor and Proprietor.

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Subscribers will tell, by examining the colored wrapper attached to their papers, the amount due, and have writing to avail themselves of the advanced rate. Orders to stop papers must be sent to us by mail, or hand to the printers, on the day they expire, if "no" on the slip, means we have agreed to send for that date. When money for a paper is sent in advance, care should be taken to examine the slip, and if the money is not credited within two weeks we should be informed of it.

Professional Cards, &c.

CHAS. E. BENSON,
Attorney at Law,
PARIS HILL, MAINE.
OFFICE OVER OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE.
December 7, 1875. 1y

UPTON & FARNHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Norway, Maine.
Nov. 8, 1875. 1y*

E. G. HARLOW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD, MAINE.
Dixfield, Me., Nov. 9, 1875. 1y*

A. S. TWITCHELL, Commissioner for Me. | ALFRED R. EVANS, Notary Public.

TWITCHELL & EVANS,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
GORHAM, N. H.
Will attend to practice in the courts of N. H., and Oxford County, Maine. my 25-tf

FOSTER & HERSEY,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
BETHEL, ME.
ROCK FOSTER, JR. CHAS. H. HERSEY.
Jan. 4, '76. 1y

S. R. HUTCHINS,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
RUMFORD, ME.
Jan. 4, '76. 1y*

SETH W. FIFE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
FRYEBURG, ME.
COMMISSIONER for New Hampshire.
Jan. 4, '76. 1y

G. D. BISBEE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
Bucksfield, Oxford County, Me.
Jan. 4, '76. 1y*

F. W. REDLON,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
KEZAR FALLS, MAINE.
Will practice in both Oxford and York Counties.
Jan. 4, '76. 1y

C. M. BISBEE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
WEST SUMNER, Me.
Dr. Bisbee has been appointed Examining Surgeon for pensioners.
August 23, 1875. 1y*

O. N. BRADBURY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
NORWAY, MAINE.
Residence and office at the house lately occupied by Dr. Prince.
Jan. 4, '76. 1y

I. ROUNDS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
Office—over J. D. Williams's store, opposite the Andros House.
Jan. 4, '76. 1y

MAINE WATER CURE.
(COLD WATER CURE.)
Devoted Exclusively to Female Invalids.
WATERFORD, MAINE.
W. P. SHATTUCK, M. D.,
Consulting Physician & Operating Surgeon
N. B. Ladies treated with please send for circular.
Jan. 4, '76. 1y

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
Deputy Sheriff for Oxford and Cumberland Counties,
WATERFORD, MAINE.
All precepts by mail will receive prompt attention.
Jan. 4, '76. 1y

JAMES W. CHAPMAN
Deputy Sheriff and Coroner,
KEZAR FALLS, Me.
All business by mail promptly attended to.
December 14, 1875. 1y*

J. S. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PARIS HILL, MAINE.
Collections promptly made. Also, special attention given to business in Probate Court.
Jan. 4, '76. 1y*

DR. G. P. JONES,
DENTIST
NORWAY VILLAGE, MAINE.
Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver or Vulcanite Bases.
Jan. 4, '76. 1y*

FREELAND HOWE,
Insurance Agent,
NORWAY, MAINE.
Insurance effected in the BEST Companies at lowest rates. jl'75-1y

DR. C. R. DAVIS,
Surgeon Dentist,
Will be at DIXFIELD the fourth Monday in every month, and remain 4 days.
Jan. 1, 1876. 6m08

Dr. B. T. GREEN, M. D.,
Homœopathic Physician & Surgeon
SOUTH PARIS, ME.
Dr. GREEN will be at the HUBBARD HOUSE, PARIS HILL, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY from 8 to 9 A. M., and at the ELM HOUSE, NORWAY, every afternoon from 2:00 to 5:30 P. M. Dr. G. refers to any of the leading homœopathic physicians in Maine or Massachusetts.
So. Paris, Nov. 23, 1875. tf

CHARLES A. HERSEY,
ENGRAVER!
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
SEE CARD IN ANOTHER COLUMN.
April 18, 1876.

Poetry.

The Church of the World.

BY RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES (LORD HOUGHTON.)

I stood one Sunday morning
Before a large church door;
The congregation gathered,
And carriages a score.
From one outstepped a lady
I oft had seen before.

Her hand was on a prayer-book,
And held a vinegrette;
The sign of man's redemption
Clear on the book was set,
Above the cross there glistened
A golden coronet.

For her the obsequious beadle
The inner door flung wide,
Lightly, as up a ball-room,
Her footsteps seemed to glide;
There might be good thoughts in her,
For all her evil pride.

But after her a woman
Peeped wistfully within,
On whose wan face was graven
Life's hardest discipline,
The trace of the sad trinity
Of weakness, pain and sin.

The few free seats were crowded
Where she could rest and pray.
With her worn garb contrasted
Each able in fair array.
"God's house holds no poor sinners,"
She sighed, and walked away.

Old Heathendom's vast temples
Hold men of every state,
The steps of far Benares
Commingle small and great;
The dome of Saint Sophia
Confounds all human state;

The aisles of blessed Peter
Are open all the year;
Throughout wide Christian Europe
The Christian's right is clear
To use God's house in freedom,
Each man the other's peer,

Save only in that England
Where this disgrace I saw—
England, where no one crouches
In Tyranny's base awe—
England, where all are equal
Beneath the eye of Law.

Yet there, too, each cathedral
Contrasts its ample room;
No weary beggar resting
Within the holy gloom;
No earnest student musing
Beside the famous tomb.

Who shall remove this evil
That deseerates our age—
A scandal great as ever
Iconoclastic rage?
Who to this Christian people
Restore their heritage?

—*Harper's Magazine for April.*

Selected Story.

"CIGARS FOR TWO."

"Smokes, does he? The abominable wretch! exclaimed Mrs. Volant to her friend, Mrs. Washburn, a young wife, who had just gone to housekeeping.

"He smokes, but he is not an abominable wretch—I am sure he is not," replied Mrs. Washburn, a little startled by the hard name applied to her husband, whom she both loved and esteemed.

"Not a wretch?"

"No, I'm sure he is not."

"Yes, he is; any husband, especially one who has been married only a year, and won't leave off smoking when his wife desires it, must be a wretch."

"No; you overstate the case. He is everything a husband ought to be—so kind, so devoted, so indulgent—but then, I wish he would not smoke."

"You must break him of it, the cruel monster!'

"Nay, do not call him such hard names. I love him with all my heart, although he does smoke."

"Well, I suppose you do; young wives are apt to be foolish."

"Foolish!"

"Yes; he sees, I dare say, that you love him, and so he takes the advantage of you."

"Why, Mrs. Volant; don't you love your husband?"

"Well, suppose I do; there is no need of telling him of it. I make him think I don't care anything about him. Why, I can manage him as easily as I could a kitten."

"I don't like that! I think there ought to be love and confidence between man and wife."

"Pooh!"

"You cannot be happy without him."

"I should not, if I became his slave."

"Not his slave!'

"Don't you believe it. When you have been married as long as I have, you will get rid of some of those sentimental notions, which answer very well for the first year or two, but become very inconvenient after that."

"For my part, I always mean to love my husband as much as I do now, even if it is sentimental."

"See if you do! Husbands must be carefully managed, or they become tyrants. Now, my husband smoked the first year of our marriage; but then he was a little careful about bringing his cigar into the house, for I told him right up and down I would not have it."

"I should suppose he would have rebelled."

"He did, but not at first. One night, about a year after we were married, he brought home a whole bundle of cigars, and put them on the mantlepiece. Taking one, he coolly lighted it, and proceeded to read the evening paper."

"That's just the way my husband does."

"I was downright mad at this impudence, but did not say a word. The next day I bought a monstrous great snuff-box and filled it full of rappee. In the evening he lighted his cigar, as before, but no sooner had he done so than I seated myself opposite to him, and drawing out my snuff-box I took a generous pinch, snuffing the filthy stuff into my nostrils at the risk of sneezing my head off."

"How funny!'

"My husband did not think so. He looked at me with astonishment. 'You take snuff?' said he. 'No worse than smoking,' says I. We debated the matter a long time, and at last he gave up the point, and promised to throw away his cigar if I would throw away my snuff."

"And he never smoked any more?" asked Mrs. Washburn, laughing.

"Yes, he began once after; but I took snuff again, and he gave it up."

"Are you sure he does not smoke, now?"

"If he does, he never lets me see him. My sitting room is not all smoked up, as yours is."

"It was a glorious trick."

"That it was, and I advise you to try it upon Mr. Washburn."

"I couldn't take a pinch of snuff any more than I could swallow an elephant.'

"Smoke, then. There are some little cigars sold at the apothecary's made on purpose for the ladies. They are so mild that they wouldn't make you sick; though even if they did you wouldn't mind if they cure your husband of smoking."

"It seems too bad to play such a trick on him; he is always so kind and permits me to do just as I please," said the tender-hearted Mrs. Washburn.

"What else could he do?'

"It looks kind of mean to me."

"Not a bit."

"I don't know as it would succeed."

"Nonsense! I am sure he would never let you smoke, for these husbands have an awful horror of any impropriety in their wives."

"Then he says he has always smoked, and can't leave it off."

"Pshaw! the old story."

"I am almost tempted to try it."

"It seems so unkind, though, that I have hardly the heart to do it."

"You are notional, my dear Mrs. Washburn. When you have been married—'

The remark was broken off by the abrupt entrance of the "abominable wretch" himself. Mrs. Washburne rose as he entered, and in spite of the abominable odor which his breath must have exhaled, printed a kiss upon his tobacco-stained lips.

The lady "who had been married several years" was disgusted, and after a few words concerning the weather took her leave.

Mrs. Washburn was a pretty, affectionate, gentle-hearted wife. Her whole existence was bound up in her husband, as well it might be; for never was a husband more devoted to his wife than he was.—To our mind she was a model wife—none of your stormy vixens, that set their hearts upon attaining a point, and will pull the house down upon your head, but they will attain it.

When tea was over, the astral lamp transferred to the light-stand, and Mr. Washburn had stretched himself into a comfortable position in the large easy rocking-chair, with his legs lazily reposing in another chair, the everlasting cigar was produced, lighted, and began to diffuse its fragrance throughout the room.

In her eye, Mr. Washburn had only one fault, and that was the villainous habit of smoking, which all her eloquence had been powerless to overcome. She didn't "put her foot down" as her friend Mrs. Volant had done; for, poor, gentle-hearted creature—she could not think of provoking a quarrel with him, and had about concluded to make the best of it, and let him smoke in peace.

But there was something so irresistably funny about Mrs. Volant's plan, that she determined to try it, and, accordingly on the afternoon of the next day she sent the servant girl to the apothecary's shop for a bunch of "Bagard cigars." Disposing a few of them in her work-basket, ready for the momentous occasion, her mind pictured the scene that would ensue when she should light one of them. It was so funny that she laughed out loud at the idea. Would he not be surprised to see her, who had teased his so much, smoking herself? Wouldn't his eyes stick out when he would see her puffing a cigar at her sewing, as he did when he read the evening paper?

She was so pleased with the plan that she could have put it into execution even if it had only been for the sport that it promised her, independent of any good result that might rise from it. Wouldn't he be mortified, and would she not win the day, and glory over his defeat? Wouldn't he be glad to promise her that he wouldn't smoke another cigar as long as he lived? She was so delighted she could hardly contain herself.

Mr. Washburne came home to tea, and as usual, when he entered the house, he gave her a kiss and a tender greeting.—They were seated at the tea table; Mrs. Washburn was so full of mirth that she came near scalding herself with hot tea, when she poured it out. Her merry, mischievous laugh rang merrily in her husband's ears, who, poor fellow, could have no idea of the terrible ordeal through which he had to pass.

Mrs. Washburn could hardly control her inclination to burst into a laugh at the mere thought of what she was about to do. Seating herself at the side of the table, opposite her husband, she took from her work-basket, with an air as grave and solemn as a judge, one of the "Bagads." Placing the filthy roll between her ruby lips, she glanced at her husband.

"Now, Mr. Smoker," thought she—it would have spoiled the joke to have said it—"we will see whether you don't abandon that nasty habit."

Mr. Washburn happened to glance at her; but, contrary to her expectation, he manifested no surprise, but went on reading the Transcript.

"So, so, Mr. Smoker," thought she again, "you think I am joking, do you? I will soon convince you;" and the lady took a paper, and applied a light to the cigar.

Mrs. Washburn was rather inexperienced in the *modus operandi* of lighting a cigar, and she was unable to make it go. She lit another taper, and puffed away with all her might; Bagard was resolute as the caliph himself. She persevered until her extraordinary exertions again attracted the attention of Mr. Washburn.

"You are lighting the wrong end, my dear," he said, with the utmost *nonchalance*.

"How provoking he is!" thought Mrs. Washburn, "why don't he remonstrate?'

"You should bite off the twisted end, and then put it in your mouth," continued the husband, turning to the paper again.

Aided by these directions, the lady took another cigar which she succeeded in lighting. The first of the tobacco smoke was horrible, but she had determined to be a martyr for her husband's sake, and taking her sewing, she continued to puff away as she plied her needle, till a certain nausea compelled her to abandon the experiment for that time. Casting the "Bagard" into the grate, she began to wish she had not listened to Mrs. Volant.

"What is the matter, my dear? Was it not a good cigar? Try mine; they are Monte Christos, of the first quality," and the imperturbable Mr. Washburn offered ed her the choice from his case.

"No, I thank you, my dear, I will not smoke any more to-night."

"But what's the matter, Mary? You are pale as a sheet!"

"I feel a little faint; I shall be better in a moment," and Mrs. Washburn was obliged to leave the room.

Poor woman! She was sick all the evening. But the next day Mrs. Volant who had called to learn the result of the experiment, advised her to try again, assuring her that it would not make her sick the second time.

Mr. Washburn had a couple of intimate friends at his house, to play a game of whist the next evening, and the devoted wife resolved to try the experiment of smoking in their presence.

When the party were seated, Mr. Washburn passed around his cigar case.

"Won't you smoke, my dear?" asked he, tendering the cigars to his wife.

"I will; but you know, Joseph, I never smoke your cigars; they do not suit my taste."

Whew! that was cool!

Mrs. Washburn lit a Bagard.

"Is it possible you smoke, Mrs. Washburn?" asked Mr. Barnes, astonished at the singular spectacle of a woman puffing away at a cigar, for all the world like a loafer in a bar-room.

"Occasionally, just to please my husband," replied Mrs. Washburn, alter she had blown out a long breath of blue smoke.

"Yes, Barnes," interposed Mr. Washburn, "it is more sociable, you know, to have company when one smokes. We are generally alone in the evening, and she is so kind as to smoke with me. Ah! Barnes, teach your wife to smoke; it is so pleasant to smoke with one's wife."

The lady was thunderstruck. Was it possible that he had no more respect for proprieties of life than that? She smoke! She had already acquired the reputation of being a smoker, without having produced any of the anticipated good results.

Mrs. Washburn threw the lighted "Bagard" into the stove. She almost cried with vexation.

"Not smoke, my dear?" said her husband.

"I think you can be sociable to-night if I don't smoke."

"Do smoke, my dear; it gives me so much pleasure to see you enjoy a good cigar."

"That's too bad, Joseph."

Mr. Washburn laughed outright, and throwing down his cards, explained the event of the previous evening.

"I will own up; I did it to break him of the habit; I give it up."

When the gentlemen had taken their leave, Mrs. Washburn explained by whose advice she had adopted the plan.

"Mrs. Volant has the reputation of being a perfect shrew. Her husband is a laughing-stock for all State Street. She is a very bad adviser."

"How slick you have turned the tables upon me," said Mrs. Washburn, laughing heartily.

"To tell the truth, I overheard some of your conversation when the plot was laid."

"Oh, ho, you did? No wonder it failed."

"I did; but, Mary are you so very much against my smoking? I love the weed; but I love you more," and Mr. Washburn kissed her tenderly.

"Nay, I will say no more about it.—Perhaps I was selfish."

"Not selfish; I will leave it off my dear, for your sake."

"No, no; I don't want you to do so.—If you are so very fond of smoking, I will never say another word about it."

And Mr. Washburn has smoked his cigar in peace ever since.

Miscellany.

Riding Horseback.

A man's first duty is to keep his boots well blacked, and his second is to take care of his health it he has any, and if not, in spending all his money and getting trusted for the balance in efforts to regain it. When you see a man fighting a first-class case of dyspepsia, you see one who cares nothing about Grant's third term, or the new Beecher trial. All he wants is to invent some way so his stomach will hold a meal without its tearing him all to pieces, as if a can of nitro glycerine had exploded inside of him. He does not relish eating a dinner and then wishing he could find a man who would dig it out of him for fifteen dollars. There are two sure cures for his terrible disease. Sawing wood and riding horseback, and our friend Carter who had starved himself nearly into an angel from the effects of dyspepsia, decided to ride horseback and be cured. He had never straddled a horse in his life. The nearest he ever came to it was when he fell over the clothes horse in the dark. He owned a fine horse, and was confident that he would ride easily under the saddle. That is one peculiarity about a horse. They are always easy on the back, when we look at them, and as a general thing they are easier to look at them, than when we try to make a clothes pin of ourself and hold the saddle on. Carter borrowed a saddle. He got an army saddle, one that had seen service. It had a huge pommel in front, and a high stoop behind, and as Carter gazed at it, he wondered why chairs were not made after that pattern, they would be so easy. He got a bridle with a curb rein on it, and lastly a pair of spurs, considering them handier than a whip. Early one morning he arose, saddled and bridled his horse, led him out and prepared to mount. Now, mounting a horse for the first time and eating an ice cream are two different things. He led the horse up beside the walk, and putting one foot in the stirrup, he grasped his mane with his left hand. Just then the horse began to edge off, and Carter found himself opening like a pair of tongs. He could not get his foot out of the stirrup, and he did not dare to step off the walk for fear he would tear himself apart, and be all legs clear to his neck. While he was mentally making his will, the horse turned a little, which let his foot out of the stirrup, and saved his life, as he confidently thought. By this time, Carter commenced to boil with rage, and he kicked the horse several times, simply to remind him that he was a horse, and then led him up to the fence, and climbing to the top of it, grasped the mane again and prepared to jump on, when the horse commenced to claw off, and Carter found himself hanging in the air as straight as a clothes line, his feet on the fence, and his hands desperately clutching the horse. With a cry of "Whoa!" he gave a leap, and landed on his stomach across the saddle, the horse at the same time starting off at a brisk trot, while Carter pounded up and down like a churn dasher, till he finally slipped off and succeeded in stopping the horse. He was now mad his entire length. If he could have kicked a yellow dog at that moment, he would have given worlds. Leading the horse into the stall, he at last got balanced on him, but on going through the door he scraped the skin from one leg, and made a huge dimple in his hat. Finally, he got into the street, and drawing up the reins, the horse gave a sudden start, which caused Carter to curl his legs round the horse, and in so doing his spurs dug into the horse's sides, and with a jump he went into the air about two feet, and grasping the bits in his teeth started off at a gait that indicated considerable haste. Carter drew up on the rein and leaned back in the saddle. The rear of it dug into his back as he danced up and down like a pea on a drum head. Then he leaned forward, and as he went into the air and came down on that pommel he thought some one had struck him with a calking mallet. Affairs were becoming desperate. His horse was at a full galop, and his hat had blown off and each hair was standing up and looking round at the surrounding country. At every leap of the horse Carter seemed to pull apart like an accordeon, and when he struck the saddle to shut together again. He held his teeth tight together, fearing if he opened his mouth that he would bite off his tongue. Objects looked to him as if he was gazing at them through a kaleidoscope, when suddenly it occurred to him that he had a curb rein, and getting hold of it he gave a pull with all the strength he possessed. A Westonhouse air-brake could not have stopped that horse quicker, but Carter was so intent on stopping the horse that it never occurred to him to stop himself, so he kept right on and shot off the saddle like a piece of butter from a hot knife, and up the horse's neck, only making a flying call at the roof of his head, as he went over and then made a dive for the ground, where he landed in the position of a man looking under a bed for a shirt stud, and then for a minute all that was seen was dust, legs and coat-tails. Presently he arose, like a man getting up from a rheumatic fever, and looked round for his horse. He had a good chance to look, for there was no horse in the way to obstruct his vision. Then he counted his legs and arms to make sure they were all there, and slowly meandered toward home. On opening the door he encountered his wife, who took one look at him and then yelled out—"Geo. Peabody's last will and testament! Mr. Carter, ain't you ashamed of yourself, coming into the house this time in the morning, and drunk, too?" and seizing her hat she started for her mother's. Affairs are now quiet in that neighborhood. Carter says if he had ridden a picket fence to the Black Hills he would not feel more like standing up than he did for a few days. He has given up horseback riding as a cure for dyspepsia, and is trying something else. He says the next time he rides he will be bolted onto the saddle, as he bolted off this time and does not think it agrees with him. He wishes us to mention that he does not care to be interviewed about this affair, or to tell what he knows about riding horseback.

The Chinese at Home.

The domestic and social life of the Chinese has, perhaps more features in common with Western nations than that of any other Oriental peoples. Although polygamy exists among the wealthier classes, and their women generally live in seclusion, family life is much esteemed and cultivated among them. The first wife has the full control of the household, while the concubines are little more than servants and house-maids. The Chinese illustrate the relation by comparing the wife to the moon and the concubines to the stars, both of which, in their appropriate spheres, revolve around the sun. The utmost respect and obedience to the behests of their parents are enjoined to children. The betrothment of the children is entirely in the hands of the parents, and the obligation of the former to fulfill the contract made by the latter is even enforced by law, even to the annulling of an agreement made by a son himself in ignorance of the arrangement of his parents. Cleanliness is not among the virtues of the Chinese, either in regard to their habitations or their persons. The poorest people do not change their garments until they are worn out. Their dress is neither so uniform or unchanging as is generally supposed.—Fashions alter there as well as elsewhere but not so rapidly as among European nations. If it were not for the shaven crown and braided tail of the men, and the crippled feet of the women, little fault could be found with their costume, combining as it does warmth and ease. The garments of the sexes differ more by their colors than by their shape and cut. The diet of the Chinese is sufficient in variety, wholesome, and well cooked though many of their dishes would appear insipid to the taste of Europeans and Americans. The proportion of animal food is probably smaller among them than among any other race in the same latitudes. Cooking is almost esteemed as a science in China. The Chinaman considers the Englishman's mode of feeding the nearest approach to that of the savages of Formosa; "for," says he, "the Englishman does the chief work of the slaughter-house upon his dinner-table, and he remits the principal work of the kitchen to his stomach."—*Appletons' American Cyclopædia*, revised edition, article 'China.'

Bismarck's Autograph:

How a Michigan Girl Obtained It.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle prints an extract from a letter written in Berlin, by a daughter of a resident of Grand Rapids, to Hon. Elliott T. Slocum, of the same city. She says:

"Among my Christmas presents was a beautiful autograph album, bound in black and silver. I said immediately, this shall be a distinctly German book; it will be a delightful souvenir of this winter passed in Berlin. 'Oh, if I only could have Bismarck's autograph! I do admire him so much.' Everybody laughed at me, and said perhaps some of the officers could procure me a document which had been signed. But I thought it would be much nicer to have something directly from him; so one day I sent the following note, written in English, so as to make more impression:

To His Highness Prince Bismarck: A young American girl, who, during two winters passed in Germany, has learned to truly love Das Vaterland, would feel inexpressibly honored to be able to carry back to America the autograph of the greatest living statesman. Begging that this request may not be considered a most unwarrantable intrusion, with the deepest respect.

LORRAINE F. WOOD.

I thought it very improbable I should receive any answer. So imagine, if you can, my delight when a large envelope was brought by the postman yesterday with Bismarck's own private arms in a great red seal on the back. Inclosed was my note, with this written in a large, striking hand on the blank side of the paper:

I am sorry to state that I cannot do, even for a young lady, what I have often refused to those of elder years.

BISMARCK.

Was it not cunning in him to send his autograph while refusing to send it? Every one thinks he must have been intensely amused at my having the courage to write, and that 'the greatest living statesman,' and my name Lorraine, which I took pains to write distinctly, increased the effect. I am glad, too, that he returned my note, and shall paste letter, seal and all into my book; so I shall have the whole extent of the correspondence."

—A scientific writer has advanced the theory, and supports it by many strong facts, that the tender passion, love, proceeds directly from the stomach, and not from the heart, as is the popular belief. The scientific gentleman also claims that it is the different kinds of food which produces the various forms of love, and states that corned beef and mealy potatoes are the best articles for producing the double extra passion.

This is a very pretty theory, and we see no reason why it should not be generally accepted. We know that a man's temper depends a great deal upon the condition of his stomach, and why not his love? Should the theory be generally accepted, when a man wished to work himself up to the popping point, he would have but to subsist upon corned beef and potatoes for a week, when he would be in a fit condition. We presume that other articles of food possess the quality of producing the tender passion in a greater or less degree, and we trust the scientific gentleman will soon issue a statistical table of them. Such a table, we presume, would be something after this style:

"Corned beef and mealy potatoes, Ardent love.
Chicken, Friendship.
Oyster stew, Admiration.
Ice cream, cake, etc., Produce dieting.
Onions, Cause total indifference."

We don't claim to be able to prepare a table correctly, but merely advance the foregoing as a sample of what might be drawn up. It will seem curious to hear a young man say, "Mary, my stomach tids me hope that you are not totally indifferent to me," or something to that effect, but we can soon become accustomed to it. Valentines, too, will have to undergo a radical change, and instead of the traditional heart skewered on an arrow, the device must be a sentimental looking esophagus, impaled on a knife and fork.

Sick Canaries.

The following treatment has completely restored a fine singer for me, which I quite despaired about, as he had been sick and silent for months: Leave off seed entirely. Make a paste of sweet milk and bread crumbs, throwing the crumbs into the milk while boiling, and stir until quite smooth; add a pinch of cayenne pepper, varied occasionally by some finely-minced clove of garlic; dissolve in the drinking water a little black currant jelly, a bit of fig, or half a potash lozenge. I used all of these and my bird is well; so to which the preference should be given I know not, though I incline to the jelly. It may take a long time to cure the bird, and if the trouble arises from hardness of tongue it must be painted daily with strong borax water. If he sneezes, a little olive oil must be put up the nostrils. He should have plenty of tepid water to bathe in, celery, sweet apple, or lettuce. But by no means hang him close to the window, the cold is too severe, even in a moderately warm room, for a bird in delicate health. Paste must be fresh daily.—*Ex.*

Coughing.

The best method of easing a cough is to resist it with all the force of will possible, until the accumulation of phlegm becomes greater; then there is something to cough against, and it comes up much easier and with half the coughing. A great deal of hacking and hemming and coughing in invalids is purely nervous, or the result of mere habit, as is shown by the frequency with which it occurs while the patient is thinking about it, and its comparative rarity when he is so much engaged that there is no time to think, or when the attention is impelled in another direction.

EVERY DAY.—He went into a drinking saloon, and, after imbibing four glasses of—no chemist could tell what—he grew uproarious. A quarrel ensued; he was taken to the hospital with fatal wounds, and yesterday he died. Forty years old, with a wife and two children, earning $30 a week, and withal a good hearted, well meaning man, rum cheated him out of everything and then left him dead, to seek out another victim. This is a part of New York life. It is what happens every day.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A captain who had a sound sleep-mate, caught an Irish boy in the middle watch frying some pork and eggs he had stolen from the ship's stores, and the captain called out to him. "You lubber, you; I'll have none of that." "Faith, captain, I've none for ye," replied the lad.

—A lady called upon her milliner the other day to get the character of her servant. The respectable appearance of the latter was beyond questioning. "But is she honest?" asked the lady. "I am not so certain about that," replied the milliner. "I have sent her to you with my bill a dozen times, and she has never given me the money."

—"See here, conductor, why don't you have a fire in this car?" "Well, you see one of the directors is a clothing man, and another a doctor, and another a drug store keeper, and another runs a tombstone factory, and you know in this world people must 'live and let live.' So you see——" "All right, sir; go ahead with your coffin."

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, APRIL 25, 1876.

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who who takes a paper regularly from the office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud.

Local Agents.

The following persons are authorized Agents for the OXFORD DEMOCRAT. They will receipt for cash and attend to orders for Job Work, Advertising, and to any other matters which subscribers may desire:

(Every Postmaster in Oxford County.)

Albany, J. H. Lovejoy; Andover, F. A. Bodwell; Bethel, Foster & Hersey, E. W. Woodbury; Brownfield, J. S. Frink; Buckfield, J. H. Decoster, W. Atwood, Geo. D. Bisbee, Esq.; Dixfield, Hon. E. G. Harlow; Fryeburg, A. F. Lewis, B. W. McKeene; Gilead, Thos. Wright; A. J. Blake; Grafton, John Beattie; Greenwood, D. A. Collin; Hanover, A. K. Knapp; Hebron, A. G. Whitman; Hiram, L. A. Wadsworth; Mason, G. H. Brown; Mexico, Henry W. Park; Norway, George L. Farnham, Esq.; Oxford, Rev. S. A. Lockwood, G. E. Hawkes; Peru, A. L. Haines; Porter, F. W. Bedlon, Isaac L. French; Rumford, E. H. Hutchins; Sweden, H. Sanborn; S. Waterford, J. M. Shaw; Woodstock, O. C. Houghton; Franklin & Milton Plantations, T. H. Thornton.

Agents will deduct their commission before sending moneys to this office.

Third Class Postage.

Last week, in the Senate, Mr. Hamlin explained the manner in which he was connected with the Postal Law of last year, which gave such general dissatisfaction. In Committee, the amendment was proposed, discussed and adopted while Mr. Hamlin was absent, he being at the time with the Committee on Foreign Relations. When the matter was brought before the Senate, at the request of Messrs. Ramsey and Dorsey, Senator Hamlin offered the amendment, and advocated its passage. Mr. Hamlin acknowledges that he did wrong in not fully understanding the scope of the amendment. He thought it related alone to merchandise.

No person who is at all acquainted with Senator Hamlin's character and career, believed for a moment that he had "sold himself to the Express Companies." But he has acknowledged himself, that he has been guilty of a grave error, in not being thoroughly a quainted with every detail of a bill which he advocated. In State Legislatures, sometimes errors creep into bills, and bills are passed which do not operate justly. This is to be expected; for in many States, a seat in the Legislature is a mere honorary position, and legislators are in a hurry to complete their work and return to their homes. Sometimes very ordinary men are also elected to State Legislatures. Not so, however, is the case in National affairs. Our Congressmen are paid five thousand dollars for a few month's work,—surely enough to secure first-class men, and men who will not slight important matters which come before them.

See what the result of Mr. Hamlin's carelessness has been. For a year a most uneven and unjust law has been enforced. A publisher could send his periodicals from New York to Europe cheaper than he could pass them across the ferry, three miles, to Long Island.

It was very evident that some change in the Postal Law was necessary; and if this amendment had operated as it was expected to, no doubt it would have reached the trouble. In the debate Senator Hamlin gives the following statement concerning the transportation of third-class matter:

Upon small routes where the mail was carted by a single horse, the contractor was compelled to double his force solely to carry merchandise transmitted by mail. On other routes the weight of the mail became so much increased that the contractors were obliged to abandon the service. One most remarkable case was upon the route from San Diego, in California, to Tucson, in Arizona. There merchandise was transmitted by the ton. Large quantities of harnesses were manufactured in Massachusetts and transmitted in four-pound packages through the mail, and many articles of dry goods and groceries packed in the same way were transmitted at the insignificant rate of eight cents a pound from Massachusetts and New York to Arizona. The distance between San Diego and Tucson is about eight hundred miles, and the regular price of transportation by men who hauled it with their teams was sixty cents a pound.

I may add here that the information communicated to the committee during the present session of Congress shows that merchandise is still transmitted over various routes in quantities oppressive to the contractors and contrary to what it was supposed the law would impose. The Postmaster General has been obliged to authorize the contractors upon some routes to leave quantities of merchandise to enable them to forward the letter and newspaper mail. Within a very few days past the contractor upon the route from San Diego to Tucson informed your committee that on a single day one hundred and sixty-five packages of merchandise of four pounds each were delivered to him for transportation upon said route.

We doubt the propriety of carrying merchandise by U. S. Mail contractors. The Post Office was originated for the purpose of conveying messages from place to place, with great expedition.—The Government has taken charge of this business, that such matter might not be subject to delays,—having greater powers than individuals or corporations. All nations have deemed it necessary to take control of this matter, as well for their own convenience as to accommodate their subjects. But where the necessity of carrying merchandise? What right has the Government to go into the express business? True, it is very convenient, and makes a saving to many people; but if the government were to secure all the railroads in its territory, and carry freight and passengers at less than cost, it would also be a saving to many. The latter proposition is only a following out of the principle of conveying small express packages in the mails. Postal Telegraphs, Postal Savings Bank, Expressing bundles and even Postal Money Orders are things of doubtful propriety; for their tendency is bad; and they may result in future absorption of other businesses by the government.

—Two inches of snow, April 21st.

Attack on Mr. Blaine.

Last week we mentioned that an attempt had been made to implicate Mr. Blaine in improper transactions with a Western railroad. As we predicted, it has proved to be a purely sensational effort, for political effect. Mr. Blaine, and every other person who it was alleged had an interest in the matter, have denied any knowledge of such transactions.

The Boston *Advertiser*, in an editorial, thus discourses concerning the charge:

Professional destroyers of the reputation of public men will be both amused and vexed at the blundering incapacity of one of their apprentices, who has undertaken the job of breaking down the character of Mr. Blaine. We do not forget that there are many men—and newspapers—that never wait even to hear the end of the charges, much less listen to the other side, before stopping their ears and shouting guilty.

This story about Mr. Blaine, however, does not even have the merit of being well invented. An analysis of it would at once expose its improbability. At a meeting of the directors of a great railroad, one of the members of the board asks where a sum of money has gone, and offers a resolution of inquiry. The outside public believes that the directors of corporations have a right to examine the books of their treasurers, even if stockholders have not. But in this case we are asked to believe that the treasurer begged the impertinent director to withdraw his resolution because it would implicate Mr. Blaine. Then, did not the answer itself implicate him? Was not the harm all done which Mr. Rollins is asserted to have deprecated? Did not the director make himself an accomplice in a corrupt transaction by keeping silence? Do the directors of the Pacific Railroad publish the disposition they make of their money? Does the company permit the treasurer, or any body else to expend sums of $64,000 without a vote of the directors? The necessary answers to these questions show the improbability of the story as it was first told.

But the inventor blundered again when he permitted the knowledge of the charge he was about to bring to leak out in advance. Mr. Blaine was thereby enabled to pronounce the story untrue, and to bring the proofs of its falsity at the same time that the "thunderbolt" was discharged. We do not know how the denial could be more emphatic or the proof that the story was untrue more complete.—Probably Mr. Blaine did not expect to escape from such charges as this which comes from Indianapolis. Certainly none of his friends could have expected it for him. But the skilled detractors have not yet made ready for the assault. They will not attack him with a story so easy to be disposed of as this one. *They* bring charges that it is "difficult to disprove."

Honest Democrats deplore the action of members of their own party who desire to destroy the reputation of honest men, that party interests may be advanced, as is evidenced by the following communication to the Portland *Press*:

I am a democrat, and do not write to tell you that I am going to vote the republican ticket, or that I am tired of what you flippantly denounce as the Bourbon party. Such is not the case. I have voted my party ticket, and I propose to do so in the future. I have no sympathy with your crowd, and have no intention of voting for James G. Blaine if the republicans nominate him for the Presidency.

But as a democrat who has known Mr. Blaine for a number of years, and know something of his reputation as a business man and a citizen, I can but express my disgust at the course many democratic papers are pursuing and have pursued toward that gentleman for several years. This is true of the *Argus* in particular.—For twelve years it has pursued him with the malignity of one apparently frenzied. It has accused him of almost every possible offence. The other day it unwittingly declared its policy to be "Anything to beat Blaine."

In pursuance of that policy, the other morning, that paper headed a sensational despatch accusing Mr. Blaine with some irregular connection with the Pacific Railroad, "Caught at last," and the like.—Other papers printed the prompt denial of the parties who were connected with Mr. Blaine, in the scandal, and stated the denial in their head-lines. Not so the *Argus*. It did not even print the letters, but as obscurely as possible said that Mr. Blaine had received letters from the parties denying any knowledge of the transaction. They made the utmost of the charge and the least possible of the refutation. Not content with this, the editor followed the despatch the next day with an editorial ignoring the denial and adding to the latest scandal, the old Credit Mobilier charge, which, so far as Mr. Blaine was concerned, was refuted by a democratic committee.

This is only a sample of the misrepresentations of Mr. Blaine by the *Argus* and other democratic journals. Week after week, column after column of abuse and slander are published about Blaine.

One would think that these editors would see that they effect nothing. Mr. Blaine from being an obscure man, has risen to a national reputation, and to the leadership of his party in the national House. He has been investigated, hunted, defamed and abused, yet he stands better with the people of Maine to-day than ever before, and is best appreciated by those who have had business relations with him and know him most intimately.

Now, for policy's sake, isn't it about time that democratic papers give up this tirade against Blaine until something has been proved against him? Isn't there a danger that democrats will become disgusted with this constant "Anything to beat Blaine."

A Veto.

President Grant has vetoed the bill reducing the President's Salary from $50,000 to $25,000. Every true citizen who respects the nation and its Executive, will rejoice at this action. There is a great difference between economy and stinginess. We publish below the veto message, as it gives all those reasons, in the President's concise style, which are advanced by those opposed to national parsimony. The bill to reduce the President's salary originated in a Democratic House, for the purpose of making political capital, by a defeat in the Republican Senate, or by a veto from a Republican President.

We are rejoiced that the President has thought party influence a matter secondary to national honor.

THE MESSAGE.

To the Senate of the United States:

Herewith I return to the Senate bill No. 172, entitled an act fixing the salary of the President of the United States, without my approval. I am constrained to this course by a sense of duty to my successors in office, to myself, and to what is due to the dignity of the position of the chief magistrate of a nation of more than 40,000,000 people.

When the salary of the President of the United States was fixed by the constitution at $25,000 per annum, we were a nation of but three millions of people, poor from a long and exhaustive war, without commerce or manufactures, with but few wants and those cheaply supplied. The salary must then have been deemed small for the responsibilities and dignity of the position, but justifiably so, from the impoverished condition of the treasury and the simplicity it was desired to cultivate in the republic.

The salary of Congressmen under the constitution was first fixed at six dollars per day for the time actually in session, or $720 per annum, or less than one-thirtieth of the salary of the President. Congress have legislated upon their own salaries from time to time since, until finally it has reached $5000 per annum, or one-fifth that of the President before the salary of the latter was increased. No one having a knowledge of the cost of living at the national capital will contend that the present salary of Congressmen is too high, unless it be to make the office entirely one of honor, when the salary should be abolished, a proposition repugnant to our Republican ideas and institutions. I do not believe that the citizens of this republic desire their public servants to serve them without a fair compensation for their services. It is certain that $25,000 does not defray the expenses of the executive for one year, or has not done so in my experience. It is not one fifth in value of what it was when fixed by the constitution, in supplying the demands and wants of this position.

Having no personal interest in this matter, I have felt myself free to return this bill to the House in which it originated, with my objections, believing that in doing so I meet the wishes and judgment of a great majority of those who indirectly pay all the salaries and other expenses of the government.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, April 18, 1876.

Fighting Resumption.

The faith of the government was pledged by the last Congress to resumption of specie payments in 1879. The pledge then given was not secured until after long and heated discussion, and a parliamentary struggle of more than usual severity. That pledge was a step in the right direction. It was a declaration of a purpose to resolutely attempt resumption; as such it was accepted by the people. The Congress which passed it was largely republican in both branches. It was opposed by the democratic side, but the republicans carried it through.

Ever since the assembling of the new democratic House, this pledge favoring resumption, for which the country is indebted to the republicans of the Forty-third Congress, has been a target for the democrats. They assail it with various kinds of weapons. One says it is worthless, nothing but a sham, and therefore should be repealed. Another antagonizes the idea which we have just mentioned, by asserting that it is no sham but a dreadful reality that will paralyze, confound and upset financial and business affairs if allowed to remain upon the statute book. The hard money democrats are pleased to call it a sham, as their excuse for attacking it; but the inflation democrats scout the opinion that it is a delusion and declare it must be killed because it is an honest, effective step towards resumption. Both wings of the democracy agree in desiring to repeal it, but how to do it and satisfy both wings is a question which the democracy have caucused and wrangled over to no purpose as yet, except to convince the people who expected to see the democrats in Congress move with strength and unanimity towards resumption that they have been wofully cheated by the pretence that the democracy are for sound currency. The worst of this matter is that the poison of inflation is spreading widely in the democratic ranks at home, through the speeches and examples of their leaders in Congress. Even Connecticut, always reckoned a hard money State, witnessed the democratic State convention pass resolves the other day, demanding the repeal of the resumption act, coupled with some twaddle that will be acceptable to the Bill Allen wing of the democratic party. The party is becoming rotten from centre to circumference with inflation. The only hope there is that Congress will not pass inflation measures is that the republicans will stand firm for resumption, and thus be able to defeat the designs of the democrats. Were the pledge of resumption adopted at the last session to be swept from the statute book, the look ahead for a return to specie payments would be the most gloomy the country has ever seen.—*Kennebec Journal.*

Indiana Convention.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention, met at Indianapolis, Wednesday. Resolutions in favor of the repeal of the resumption act, to substitute a national issue of notes to take the place of the national bank notes, and in favor of nonsectarian schools were adopted. James D Williams, an inflationist, was nominated for Governor, and Thomas A Hendricks declared their choice for President.

THAT list of stockholders of the national banks which the House called for some time since is now ready at the Treasury, and had to be hauled around to the Secretary's office on a truck. It makes a pile of manuscript that weighs two hundred and fifty pounds, and the cost of preparing it will be five thousand dollars. More Democratic economy.

—The excellent results from the Moody and Sankey meetings seem to be due to the fact that they continually present gospel truths, instead of discussing those religious theories which are held by various sects and individuals.

Norway Reform Club.

This Club will hold its first anniversary next Thursday, the 27th inst. The following order of exercises has been furnished for publication:

1. Reception of Reform Clubs and Ladies Aid Societies, at Reform Hall, from 9 to 11 o'clock.

2. Dinner at Elm House Hall at 11 o'clock, A. M., to be followed by Toasts and Speeches—Alton O'Brion, Toast Master.

3. Public Meeting at Concert Hall from 2 to 4 1-2 o'clock.

4. Supper from 5 to 6 o'clock at Elm House Hall.

5. Public meeting from 7 to 9 o'clock at Concert Hall.

6. Social entertainment at Reform Hall.

A general invitation is extended.

Reformers are requested to wear Scarlet Badges, and members of Ladies Aid Societies, Blue Badges.

Arrangements have been made for half fare on G. T. Railroad from stations from Portland to Gorham.

JOHN DEVINE,
C. L. F. HOWE,
J. H. KNAPP,
HORACE BURNHAM,
Reception Committee.

Paris Reformers.

The most enthusiastic meeting yet held by Paris Hill Reform club, was that of Friday evening, April 21st. Although the roads were very muddy, a large audience had assembled at the hour for commencing—many ladies being among the number. The old Court House was, probably never filled by a more interested or enthusiastic assemblage.

The exercises opened with singing, and a brief, appropriate prayer by Dea. J. B. Thayer. After routine business, reports of Committees, etc., President Benson set the brothers a good example by addressing the audience. He spoke of the force of habit; urged those who had an interest in the welfare of community and humanity to support "the boys" by their influence, and closed with an earnest appeal to those present who had not signed the pledge, inviting them to immediately put their names upon the roll of honor. Mr. Job Ryerson, says we have all strayed from the straight path, but we take one step in the right direction when we sign this pledge. The work has his hearty sympathy and co-operation. T. J. Hilborn has traveled all over the world and has seen a good deal of liquor drunk.—He thinks he has, on several occasions, got up a strong reputation for imbibing, himself. There was a little sharp shooting between H. C. Davis and J. T. Clark which culminated in the former's reading a few original verses, which rung the changes upon the reformer who converted his "demi-john" into a "demi-jim."

Arthur Duren related some incidents which had come under his observation. A S. Andrews, R. F. Dunham, Joseph Cole, John Keough, Arthur Hammond, Charles Thayer and Samuel Rawson responded briefly to calls. W. H. Cummings had passed Fast-day, without any liquor, and enjoyed himself as well as usual. Leonard Briggs was inclined to think he had drunk liquor enough to swim in; but he "wont drink any more." H. P. Hammond, S. F. Davis and Jabez Keough, spoke briefly, to the point. A. E. Dean "got tight" once. The ardent was poured down his throat by a hired man. Parents should be careful what kind of employees they secure. Geo. F. Hammond gave expression to some eloquent Centennial thoughts.

The speeches were here interrupted by Bab Doe, familiarly "Ben. Butler," who sang, in his usually entertaining manner, "Those Temperance Folks do Crowd us Awfully." E. F. Bowker, being called upon, expressed his interest in the work, is determined to do what he can to forward it. C. T. Allen spoke of the evils of intemperance. L. B. Lane noted some of the changes which have taken place in public sentiment during the fifty years last passed. H. H. Bryant related an incident which occurred in a distant city. J. S. Wright compared intemperance to human slavery. There was this difference however, no king or president could sign an emancipation for the masses. Each individual must sign his own bond of freedom, and he was glad to see so many seeking for liberty at the present time. Geo. H. Watkins said that a man who loved Paris Hill as his own soul, remarked, after the first club meeting, that he was sorry "to have it go out that there were ninety drunkards in our village." That gentleman has not yet signed the pledge—if he had done so, outsiders would say there was one less drinking man in Paris. Every person who signs the pledge is not a drunkard, as that gentleman's remark indicates—many do not know the taste of liquor. "Paris Hill is not a bad place," said the speaker, "I have lived here five years, and have neither been invited to drink, nor have I seen a drop of liquor stronger than cider."

Chandler Garland, Frank Eastman, Wm. Venables, A. H. Mason, Alvah Eastman, Fred. Briggs, Bert Dean, Theo. Thayer, Chas. Whittemore, and John Canwel responded briefly to calls. C. A. Black, J. H. Rawson and C. J. Mellen spoke for "the outsiders," stating that although their names were not upon the pledge, they have no intention of hindering the work. We may have omitted names of a few speakers, but in looking over the list it shows a goodly number for one evening's exercises.

—The Mexican revolutionists at New Laredo having levied a forced loan on American residents there, the war department has ordered several vessels to the Mexican coast for the protection of American interests. The flag-ship Hartford and three other men-of-war will proceed from Port Royal at once. The insurgents captured Mier on Tuesday. Hard fighting is expected at Rio Grande city within a few days.

—$50,000 which was needed to cover the expense of the late Hippodrome meetings, was raised a few days ago, quietly, and a proposition is now under consideration to purchase the Hippodrome for continuous free religious services. Mr. Moody closed his meetings Wednesday night. He will proceed at once to Florida to join his wife and sick child, and will resume his campaign in the fall at Chicago.

—Queen Victoria will contribute the following works of herself and members of her family to the Centennial: Twenty-six etchings by Her Majesty, two table napkins spun by the Queen, a banner screen embroidered by Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, a tablecloth embroidered by the Princess Louise of Hesse and Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein, and four drawings of flowers by Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The Ladies' Aid Society will give an entertainment consisting of songs and pantomimes, for the benefit of the Reform Club, at Academy Hall, on Monday evening, May 1st. Refreshments for sale. Admission free. All are invited.

—F. W. Helmick, Cincinnati, sends us "That Banner a Hundred Years Old," a song and chorus, price, 50 cents. The publisher gives five engravings of centennial buildings to every purchaser of the above song.

TOWN ITEMS.

Bethel.

The Congregationalist church was filled on Sunday afternoon; a rousing temperance meeting was the result. The exercises commenced by singing "Hold the Fort," followed by prayer by Elder Sanderson. Pres. S F. Gibson made the opening remarks, giving an interesting account of his visit last Friday to Upton in company with Hon. Enoch Foster, jr. Rev. S. J. Gould of West Bethel, and Bro. Knapp. In the evening an interesting temperance meeting was held in the church on B. Hill; a club was organized and some fifty signed the pledge. The interest in this glorious cause was never before equaled in Bethel; all classes attend the meetings, both old and young. Vice Presidents Clough and True were called upon, and each made an eloquent speech, giving the audience phases of a life of shame in selling and drinking rum, and warned the young against such a criminal life. A. S. Twitchell, a prominent lawyer from Gorham, N. H., next took the stand and made a telling speech, as he is wont to do, and for about half an hour held the audience, and in his earnest manner he described the reform work that has been done in Gorham, and is now doing. Gilman Chapman being called upon, requested the audience to read the 5th chapter of Galatians. Rev. Mr. Gould of W. Bethel, next spoke and delivered very sympathetic remarks. He felt sure that God was at the bottom of the movement, which would certainly prosper. S. R. Shehan next called spoke to the point, appealing to the brothers in terms of love. Mr. Howe of Lewiston confessed to having led a very intemperate life, but now had embarked on the old Iron Clad ship. His telling speech was enough to melt the most stubborn heart. We feel proud of our officers, and believe success must and will attend them. The meeting closed by singing "Shall we gather at the river," and prayer by Rev. Mr. Gould. Next meeting on Thursday afternoon in Congregational church. Regular meetings every Wednesday evening at Pattee's Hall. Ladies Aid Society meets next Monday evening at the house of A. B. Godwin, Esq. C.

West Bethel.

A correspondent (G.) writes: There was a stirring temperance reform meeting at W. Bethel, Sunday, at 9 A. M. Large numbers from the Bethel Hill club accompanied by a full delegation of the Ladies Aid Society came to the rescue. Stirring speeches were made by President Gibson of the Bethel Hill club, and also by many club members. Mr. Elliott King, President of the Mechanic Falls club, addressed a large and deeply interested audience at West Bethel, Sunday forenoon, at Bethel Hill, Sunday afternoon, and again at West Bethel Sunday evening. After his speech in the evening Mr. K. assisted in organizing a strong reform club at W. Bethel, consisting of about forty iron clads. One hundred and four signed the pledge, and many more have promised to do so as soon as the next public meeting, which will occur on the evening of the 13th, with C. H. Taintor and C. F. Howe present. The following are the officers of W. Bethel club: Pres., Elbridge G. Wheeler; Vice Presidents, Otis S. Needham, Wm. L. Grover, Charles S. Wight; Sec., Chas. G. Needham; Treas., Wm H. Merrow; Chap., B. K. Bean jr.; Marshal, L. E. Allen.—*Lewiston Journal.*

Bryants Pond

On Saturday, Ap. 15, a Mr. Sweeney of Gorham, N. H., came near being killed while riding on a flat car followed by another flat car, both loaded with steel rails. The stake holding the rails on the car behind Mr. S., broke, letting the end next to him fall; and as the train was moving quite rapidly, the rail canted over, hitting Mr. S. on the back of the head, cutting an ugly gash and bruising his head and nose. Dr. Moore of this village dressed the wounds and called the case not dangerous. G.

Denmark.

The temperance reform movement is doing much good in this section.

There are three mills in town running on full time, sawing 6000 staves a day, and employing twenty hands.

Maple sugar making has been a poor-paying business this season, the flow being small, and stormy weather interfering with operators.

Hay is plenty and sells at from $12 to $16 per ton. Western corn sells for 80c at Brownfield depot, and potatoes at 50c per bushel.

Prof. Magner was here on the 17th with his trained horses, and made a very creditable display. He had a class of 10 scholars. C. C.

Fryeburg.

April 22.—A new Post Office has been established the past week at S. Chatham, N. H., with Jonah Hill as Postmaster. The mail is brought to this place three times a week (on Tuesday and alternate days) connecting with the afternoon down train, and returning after the arrival of the 5 o'clock train. The establishment of another Post Office is being agitated, in connection with this route, at East Conway.

Several of our musical people go to Portland every week to take lessons in vocal and instrumental culture, patronizing those skilled masters in their art, Messrs. Dennett and Kotschmar. It is hoped that their ambitious example for musical excellence may prove contagious, and that others may put themselves under the tuition of these able teachers, and restore to Fryeburg something of its old-time reputation as a musical centre.

Croquet and Base Ballists are impatient at the lingering snow and anxious for "ethereal mildness and balmy spring." W.

Hebron.

April 21.—Dr. A. K. Packard of West Auburn, died at the residence of his brother Z. L. Packard, Wednesday, April 19th. The Dr. was born at Hebron, Aug. 13, 1839. He studied medicine with Dr. Carr of Mechanic Falls. In the early part of the war he enlisted as a private from Hebron, but his health failing him he returned home having been promoted to 2d Lieutenant. He afterwards reenlisted in the 25th Maine and served as Hospital Steward, and again in the 30th served as Assistant Surgeon. Nine years ago last March he settled in West Auburn, and afterwards married Miss Fannie Hutchinson of that place. His wife died last summer. He leaves one child, a little girl six years old. He had a large practice while at Auburn, and his death will be felt as a great loss, not only the loss of a good physician, but a kind friend, a noble hearted, whole souled man. He will be buried at Auburn Saturday with masonic honors. E.

Norway.

Mr. Geo. Merrill is engaged in erecting a dwelling house just above E. W. Howe's on Sikes Hill.

Mr. I. L. Witherell of the firm of B. F. Spinney & Co., has moved here from Lynn, to make Norway his home.

A. C. Cushman, Esq., of Paris, sells a large quantity of milk in our village.—He evidently has a good, paying route, owing, no doubt, to the excellent quality of milk which he delivers to his customers.

On Fast-day, a laborer in Horne's tannery came near being shot in the head. Some careless boys were firing at a target when one of them aiming too high, sent a ball through a window into a beam, in close proximity to the workman's head.

The foundation for the new church is nearly completed. The material for the construction of the building is arriving. Messrs. Martin & Co. are efficient builders, and the work may be expected to go rapidly forward. N.

The order of the day, this twenty-second of April 1876, is mud, snow, ice—freezing, thawing—over-shoes, rubbers long and short—much scolding about the disagreeableness and discomfort of the weather, mingled with some hope still lingering in the hearts of the people that at some time in the future we may yet be blessed with pleasant weather, dry streets, and sunny days. A ride yesterday out through the town took us over miles of snow-banks, still encumbering the roads, with occasionally a huge drift many feet in height, literally obstructing all further travel in such directions; and by the side of these snow banks appeared vast gulfs of mud, or rather, "slush," for it was beautifully mixed generally with snow and ice in a partially disorganized condition, in about equal quantities. It is barely possible there are beautiful views lingering about such a state of things, but I am free to acknowledge I cannot discover them.

On Thursday next, April 27th, as already announced, the Reform Club and Ladies' Aid Society of our village, unite in celebrating their first anniversary.—They have already been hard at work for some days, perfecting their arrangements for the good time coming. All invited guests upon arriving in town will report at Reform Hall, situated just below the Elm House, where they will be cared for by the Reception Committee, composed of John Devine, T. H. Knapp, H. Burnham, of the Iron-clads, and Mrs. L. H. Tabor, Mrs. E. W. Howe, Mrs. C. M. Favor, of the Aid Society. The order of exercises for the occasion appears in another column.

Paris.

Last week a company from Paris Hill made a morning visit to S. Porter Stearns's, to get "sweetened." They found the delicious "maple sweet" on the stove boiling, and it was very soon ready to cool upon a pan of good clean snow, and was greatly enjoyed by the whole crowd. Mr. Stearns lives on an excellent farm about three miles north of Paris Hill, on what is called Stearns Hill, the same farm which his father, William Stearns, settled on more than half a century ago. The old gentleman, William, is now 87 years of age, and resides on the old place with his son. Mr. Stearns is one of our most industrious and enterprising farmers. He keeps about 25 heads of cattle, 95 sheep, and 3 or 4 horses. He has a large orchard, and an excellent chance for making maple "sweet," which he improves, as those who visited him can testify. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns with their five children present a beautiful picture of industry, putting into practice the old and ever true maxim that "Labor and perseverance conquer all things."

Mr. S. and his surroundings all indicate that he has succeeded in demonstrating that farming can be made to pay, and those who took advantage of the invitation to visit him and his estimable wife can testify that they possess generous hearts, and not only know how to make "maple sweet," but also know how to provide for and spend a pleasant hour with friends who may visit them in their happy and prosperous home. The beautiful little girl which they lost about a year ago was the first and only death that has occurred in the house since the first settlement by his father, nearly sixty years ago. Long may they live to enjoy the fruit of their labors and the society of their many friends, and when next there is a ride to Stearns Hill may I be there to eat maple honey.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

South Paris.

April 22nd.—The following named pupils of the Oxford Normal Institute, have passed the Spring term without whispering, or being tardy or absent one day: Edwin D Beeman, Fred C Briggs, Victor A Greenleaf, Mark T Newton, Emma W Haskell, O Genie Keene, Ada M Morton, Mabel G Phelps, Geo W Frothingham, Willie O Frothingham, Katie Skillings, Aggie L Briggs, Carrie R Hall, Lizzie Perkins, Mertie Starbird, Willie B Cummings, Herbert Perkins, Charlie E Stowell, Ruby C Dresser, Mary A Lovejoy.

Herbert Perkins (among the number mentioned above) is the boy, who a little more than a year ago, got his foot crushed in some machinery, which necessitated amputation. He has hobbled to school on crutches, being there promptly every day during the past term. It is pleasant to notice the sympathy manifested toward him by his schoolmates.

Thursday morning S. Richards' dwelling house, situated on the depot road was totally destroyed by fire. The fire also communicated to Mrs. Young's millinery shop, but by the exertions of the fire department this was extinguished. Damage to Richards $500; insured for $150. Damage to Mrs. Young about $50. If the engine had not been promptly on the ground a large conflagration would have probably been the result.

Friday evening, the 14th, Rev. Dr. Estes delivered a very able lecture on Poet Burns, in the Congregational church. In commencing he told the sad and touching story of his life and inquired carefully into the elements of his character and influence—speaking particularly of his manliness, his honesty, his abhorrence of everything base, mean, and false. His religious spirit was manifest in the Cotter's Saturday Night; and other poems speak of his patriotism, his humanity and his simplicity. He gave a brief but fine analysis of several poems—The Twa Dogs, The Bridge of Ayr, Tam o'Shantey and the Vision, and characterized him, like Shakespeare, the poet of man and human nature. C.

West Paris.

We often hear the inquiry, "Why do we not see more West Paris news in the Democrat?" The blame, if there is any, cannot be yours, but must be attributed to the neglect of your patrons, and as you have many in this vicinity, some one we think should furnish items occasionally.

The roads are perfectly horrible. This necessarily causes a suppression of nearly all kinds of business. Yet our physician enjoys no rest, owing to the large amount of sickness which prevails in this vicinity at present, and the vast extent of his practice.

Notwithstanding hard times, we see indications of thrift and enterprise in the village.

S. B. Bacon who has already erected in times past several nice dwellings, has commenced work on another. The work on Dr. Yates' barn is progressing rapidly under the charge of the experienced builder, Mr. Ethan Willis.

Our veteran Post Master, Mr. F. A. Young, is at his post as usual, and by the prompt discharge of his duties and his pleasant and obliging ways merits the approbation of all. Bear

Rumford.

Mr. John Howe owns an excellent farm in this town contiguous to Ellis river, a tributary of the Androscoggin. It has one hundred acres of intervale. He believes in early cut English hay, well cured, turning under the sward immediately after having, the right rotation of crops, and also the right management of the different kinds of manure. His barn is so tight that his animals are comfortable in the coldest weather. His benefit knows what is meant by good butter and cheese, thinks she can produce an article a little superior to that of the cheese factories.

Mr. Phineas W. Abbott has a farm at East Rumford, about 150 acres, much level or gently undulating, he is intent on clearing off superfluous moisture, ditching or draining when it is necessary. He is decidedly in favor of turning under a few acres of sward each year soon after haying, sowing fresh grass seed to enrich the soil. His women folks believe in excellent butter and cheese. His prospects as a farmer are quite good.

AN ANDROSCOGGINI.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—The superiority of these extracts consists in their extreme purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of the factitious flavors now in the market. They are not cut up to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, Manufacturing Proprietors. For sale by all Grocers & Druggists.

SENT FREE.—Alex Frothingham & Co, Bankers, 12 Wall Street, New York, will send free one week a Financial Report and Price Current of the condition of all the stocks dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange, to any person who contemplates or desires to speculate. This old established house offers facilities for speculating with an investment of money ranging from $10 to $100 in amount, and gives small investors the same advantage as those who invest thousands of dollars.

A CARD.

The friends of W. H. MERROW, Jr., & wife are cordially invited at their residence, May 1st, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Welcome all! Old and Young. At the tenth Anniversary of their marriage.

West Bethel, Me., April 22, 1876.

—"Oh, my back!" How often we hear these words. Pain in your back, nine times out of ten arises from Kidney Disease. HUNT'S REMEDY used as directed will cure all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY.

THE GRAND UNION OF NEW YORK.

Opposite the Grand Central Depot, is one of the most popular and liberal patronized of the New York Hotels, having over 350 elegantly furnished rooms, elevator, steam and all modern improvements. Its close proximity to the depot enables guests carriage hire and baggage expense, which is equal to a day's board. The appointments, service and cuisine are strictly first class, while the rate of charges are lower than at other first class houses in the city. All parts of the city are easily reached by cars and omnibuses. Parties visiting New York, or to attend the Centennial, will find this the most convenient hotel in the city to stop at.

February, 15, 1876.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now is the time for you to get satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Wakefulness, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c. We ask you to go to GEO. E. WILSON, S. POND, J. H. RAWSON, Paris Hill; G. R. WILEY, Buckfield, or any other Druggist, and get a sample Bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents and try it. Regular Size for 75 cents. Two doses will satisfy you.

JAUNDICE and BILIOUSNESS. Why suffer? We are a good remedy for these disorders. We are assured ATWOOD'S Vegetable, Physician's Jaundice Bitters will effect a speedy cure. They have never failed to satisfy all who have used them for Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, &c. Beware of imitations. The genuine has the proprietary stamp of John F Henry over the cork. Sold by all dealers. Manhattan Med. Co. proprietors. JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New York, Wholesale Agents. april 6

Itch is unquestionably a cutaneous disease, but known to be prevalent among a populous community. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP will cure it. The Board of Health should order a supply of the Soap for that purpose at public expense. Sold everywhere.

Editoral and Selected Items.

—Roads are drying off slowly.

—The boys played ball Fast Day.

—Democratic State Convention at Bangor, June 13th.

—Oliver L. Fuller has been appointed postmaster at South Woodstock.

—The Dexter Gazette has again enlarged—this time to eight columns.

—Gov. Connor is in Washington, where he will remain until the Centennial opens.

—Geo. F. Hammond of Paris, makes some of the best syrup we have seen this season.

—Fred Briggs of Paris, sowed a peck of peas on the 19th inst., pretty early for this season.

—The Lewiston Institutions for Savings have stood a run for several weeks, and now suspends payments.

—Don't forget the Anniversary of Norway Reform Club, Thursday. Programme in another column.

—The Spirit of Arkansas, a large 8 page agricultural journal, and the Oxford Democrat, one year, for $2 75.

—Lewiston and Auburn are going to have a fourth of July—$5,000 from the city and $1,500 by subscription.

—The Boston Globe advises everybody to plant a Centennial tree, and observe how much it will grow before 1976.

—Geo. Thomas Packard has an excellent article on Bowdoin College, in Scribner's for May. Every Maine man should read it.

—On Fast Day the wickets were pitched at South Paris, and some of the young folks indulged in the exhiliarating and muscle-producing game of croquet.

—West Paris Lodge, I. O. O. F., has grown rapidly in an excellent class of members. The lodge now numbers over fifty and has been organized but about one month.

—Owners of stock horses will please remember that we have the handsomest cation cut this side of Boston, and are prepared to furnish them elegant bills at minimum prices.

—The Universalist Social Circle will meet Tuesday evening of this week, with Mrs. Perham. A cordial invitation is extended to all. As this is the annual meeting, a full attendance is desired.

—H. H. Maxim of W. Sumner, says he is not a "Rev.—"that title having been prefixed to his name, in a recent communication. We judge from his letter that he don't want to be one either.

—Mrs. J. K. Hammond of Paris exhibits the extremes in eggs laid by her hens. One measures 6 1-2 by 7 1-2 and weighs 3 1-2 ounces, while the other is about two thirds of an inch in diameter.

—There will be a dramatic entertainment at Pattee's Hall, Bethel, Tuesday eve, April 25, for the benefit of Bethel Literary Club. "Among the Breakers" and "Aunt Charlott's Maid" will be presented.

—The assessors for Paris report, that as a general thing, stock in town is looking well; though there are some very poor lots. The assessment and rate of taxation will probably be about the same as last year.

—The S. S. Committee of Paris, hereby requests newly elected agents to return the census of their respective districts before May 1st; and also agents who have not yet done so, to return their financial statements for the past year.

—Saturday afternoon, a number of Paris Hill ladies met with the Misses Perham and organized an Aid Society. The members were all sworn to secrecy, so we are unable to publish a list of officers, but, judging from a notice which appears in another column, they are a very efficient board and mean business.

—Ephraim R. Bisbee of Buckfield was arrested last week for obtaining $600 from the Norway National Bank on a forged note. It is reported that he also endeavored to obtain $1000 from a Bank in Lewiston, on similar paper. He was committed to jail on Saturday. Hereto fore no word has been breathed against his character.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

SPECIALTIES IN MEDICINES.

We published on our eighth page a lengthy article describing the system of the noted specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, N Y, in which he sets forth with considerable force and clearness his reasons for devoting his whole time and attention to a single department of medicine—the treatment of lingering chronic diseases. The same article also treats upon the subjects of diagnosis, methods of examination and treatment, etc., and will be found contain many valuable hints to the invalid. Dr Pierce is the author of a work which has already attained a large circulation—"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser"—containing some one hundred numerously-illustrated pages, and devoted to medicine in all its branches, a work specially calculated for the guidance and instruction of the people at large, and which may be had for $1 50 per copy, by addressing the author. Dr Pierce has been before the general public long enough to enable the formation of a careful estimate of the efficacy of his treatment and his medicines, and the verdict, we are glad to know, has been universally favorable to both.

Extensive advertising has made many proprietary goods sell largely for awhile, but in no case can these sales been sustained, unless virtue has been found in the articles themselves. The continually increasing sales of Forest Tar, although but little advertised, and its excellent reputation wherever known, prove it to be no humbug. Forest Tar salve, for diseases of the skin, and Forest Tar Troches, for affections of the throat, are also giving the best satisfaction. Ask your druggist for them, or send 25 cents to the Forest Tar Co., Portland, Me, for a box of either Salve or Troches.

West Fairlee, Vt., Jan. 11, 1871.

Dear Sir.—For seven or eight years past I have been in poor health, and for the past year or more very feeble. My health continued to decline and my flesh and strength wasted away, until I was unable to work or even go up stairs without great exertion. I suffered from frequent and distressing attacks of palpitation of the heart, my food oppressed me, causing acidity and pain in the stomach, and I suffered from extreme nervousness, constipation and debility of the system generally, my blood being thin and poor and sluggish in circulation and I was for years suffering all the symptoms of a confirmed dyspeptic. About six months since I concluded I would try a bottle of Peruvian Syrup, and received so much benefit from it that I purchased five bottles more, and continued the use of the Syrup until quite recently. It has restored my health to such an extent that I felt myself as good as new. My digestion is good and my weight has increased in the four months from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty-eight pounds; my strength has returned, and my general health is thus wonderfully improved, and I can truly say I owe it to the use of your Peruvian Syrup. I earnestly recommend all sufferers from dyspepsia and debility to give it a trial, hoping it will do them as good as it has me.

Yours very truly, MRS. S. B. BEMIS.

PEARL'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.—Universally acknowledged the best in use. Each pounds bears the name of JAMES PYLE. None genuine without this signature. 1y

Adamson's Botanic Balsam has restored thousands to health who had been long and painfully afflicted with Colds and Coughs. 35 cts.

STATED MEETINGS.

F. & A. Masons.

BETHEL.—Oxford Chapter, R. A. M.—meets 3rd Thursday of each month.
Bethel Lodge,—2nd Thursday of each month.
BROWNFIELD,—Shepard River,—Saturday on or before full moon.
BRYANT'S POND,—Jefferson,—Tuesday on or before the full moon.
BUCKFIELD,—Evening Star,—Monday on or before the full moon.
CANTON.—Androscoggin Chapter, R. A. M,—Monday on or before full moon.
Whitney Lodge, F. L. A.—Thursday on or before full moon.
DENMARK—Mt. Moriah—Wednesday on or before full moon.
DIXFIELD—King Hiram—Tuesday on or before full moon.
FRYEBURG—Pythagarean—Monday on or after the full moon.
LOVELL—Delta—2nd Tuesday of each month.
NORWAY—Oxford—Monday on or before the full moon.
SOUTH PARIS—Paris—Tuesday on or before the full moon.
RUMFORD—Blazing Star—Wednesday on or before full moon.
WATERFORD—Mt. Tir'em—Tuesday on or before full moon.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

BETHEL—Mt. Abram—meets every Friday.
BROWNFIELD—Pequaket—1st & 3d Wednesdays.
FRYEBURG CENTRE—Fryeburg—Thursdays.
LOVELL—Kezar Valley—Saturdays.
NORTH LOVELL—Crescent—Fridays.
NORWAY—Norway—Tuesdays.
NORTH WATERFORD——————Wednesdays.
PARIS—Mount Mica—Thursdays.
WEST PARIS—West Paris—Saturdays.

Patrons of Husbandry.

HEBRON—Hebron—meets——
LOVELL CENTRE—Suncook—Thursdays.
NORWAY—Norway—Saturdays.
NORTH NORWAY—North Norway Farmers' Club—Tuesdays.
PERU—Rokemeka.

I. O. of Good Templars.

BETHEL—Rising Star—meets Saturdays.
" Androscoggin, C. W. T.—Saturdays.
BUCKFIELD—Nezinscot—Saturdays.
" Crystal Wave—Thursdays.
DIXFIELD—Hold Fast—Saturdays.
EAST DIXFIELD—East Dixfield.
EAST HEBRON—Sure Haven—Saturdays.
EAST SUMNER—Invincible—Fridays.
FRYEBURG—Rising Sun—Tuesdays.
GREENWOOD—Locke's Mills—Saturdays.
HARTFORD—Forest Lake—Saturdays.

Cross and Sickly Children can be made healthy and strong by regulating their stomachs and bowels with Castoria. It is more effective than Castor oil, and is as pleasant to take as honey. For Wind Colic, Sour Stomach, Worms, and Costiveness, there is nothing in existence equal to Castoria.

Why will you suffer from Rheumatism, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Swellings, Burns, Scalds or Weak Back, when the Centaur Liniment affords certain relief. Many articles soothe pain to a certain extent, but the Centaur Liniment **cures.** The White Liniment is for the human family, the Yellow Liniment is for horses and animals.

febi5-3m

LYON'S KATHAIRON prevents the Hair from falling out or turning gray, renews its growth and gives strength and vigor. It is delightfully perfumed and makes a splendid dressing. It is the cheapest and most desirable Hair Tonic ever produced. Used by the elite. Price only 50 cents.

apr13 '75-1y

A SURE MEDICINE.—"L. F." Atwood's Bitters is a Potent Remedy, mild, harmless, but sure in its operation, purifies the blood, restores the wasted energies, regulates all deranged functions and gives new life and vigor to the whole system It is unrivalled as a Liver Invigorator, and highly concentrated, is warranted to contain more Medical properties in a 38 cent bottle than any other Invigorator" or "Sarsaparilla" sold for a dollar.

☞ Beware of Dangerous Imitations. See that it bears the trade mark "L. F." in red ink, large letters, or you will be grossly imposed upon.

11masyly

Weather Report.

Temperature last week at 8 A. M.

Sunday, 46° clear; Monday, 40° clear; Tuesday, 42° cloudy; Wednesday, 39° cloudy; Thursday, 38° clear; Friday, 38° snow; Saturday, 46° clear.

MARRIED.

In So. Paris, April 22, by Geo. A. Wilson, Esq., Mr Geo. A. Briggs and Miss Cora Skillings, both of Paris.

DIED.

In Lovell, April 6, Gibson E. Andrews, aged 82 years.

In Paris, April 17, Mrs. Selina V. Allen, aged 33 years.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permatently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchits, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON,
aug4 6m 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.

4jan6m JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., N. Y.

Why let aches and pains your temper spoil?
A cure is sure by using

Renne's Magic Oil.

RENNE'S MAGIC OIL cures Rheumatism,
RENNE'S MAGIC OIL cures Neuraliga,
RENNE'S MAGIC OIL cures Sprains,
RENNE'S MAGIC OIL cures Bruises,
RENNE'S MAGIC OIL cures Colic,
RENNE'S MAGIC OIL cures Colera Morbus,
RENNE'S MAGIC OIL cures Coughs,
RENNE'S MAGIC OIL cures Sore Throat.

Sold in Paris by A. M. Hammond; So. Paris, A. M. Gerry; Norway, A. Oscar Noyes, A. J. Rowe; Bethel, G. R. Wiley; So. Waterford, Chas. Young; Fryeburg, T. C. Ware; Harrison, Hammond & Son WM. RENNE & SON, Propr'rs, Pittsfield, Mass.

oct26 3m

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A BOX OF

Hill's Rheumatic Pills

on hand. Warranted to cure the most obstinate cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Sick or Nervous Headache. They are free from minerals and are made of harmless roots and herbs. The best family purgative in the market. Also,

Hill's Pile Ointment

equally reliable and warranted to cure all kinds of Piles. For Sale at Wholesale and Retail, at **25 cents per box,** by

A. M. GERRY,
mar14 3m South Paris, Me.

LORING'S SPECIFIC

A BLESSING —TO— SUFFERING HUMANITY.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE REMEDY

For Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick-Headache and Piles.

Composed of Roots, Herbs and Barks.

Contains no Mineral. Is not Cathartic.

It cures the very worst cases, no matter how severe or long standing. LORING'S SPECIFIC is beyond question the best, safest and surest remedy known for these distressing complaints. If there be a human being on the face of the earth suffering from

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick-Headache or Piles,

let him be assured that in LORING'S SPECIFIC he will surely find relief.

The proprietor has abundant testimonials from persons of the highest standing.

PRICE, $1.00.

Dr. Thos. G. Loring, Prop'r, Portland, Me.

☞ Sold by all dealers in town and country. ☜
Wholesale agents, J. W. Perkins & Co., W. F. Phillips & Co., Druggists, Portland. W. S. Alden & Co., Druggists, Bangor. 11aprdm

EBEN FISHER'S
ENAMEL DRESSING
FOR
Carriage Tops and Dashers!

Warranted not to crack or injure the leather.

Price,—$2 50 per Gallon.

EBEN FISHER, BOSTON, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED.
February 29 1876. 3m

OUR TABLE.

Scribner for May. In this number, Col. Etting, of the Committee on the Restoration of Independence Hall, discusses the Portraiture of William Penn. The illustrations include the famous Penn Treaty Picture by West; Penn in Armor, at the age of twenty-two (from a rare engraving on steel); Admiral Penn (the father of William), and the newly discovered portrait of William Penn, a copy of which was recently added to the National Museum. From the forth-coming Bryant History of the United States, an entertaining passage is published concerning The True Pocahontas. The College Series is continued with a paper on Bowdoin College, containing reminiscences of Hawthorne, Longfellow, and other distinguished men; among the pictures is a silhouette of Longfellow, at about the age of nineteen. A series of papers, giving an account of recent American and foreign experiments in Co-operation is begun in this number; these articles will be written by Mr. Charles Barnard, author of the paper on One Hundred Thousand Homes. Among the other papers are Bret Harte's and Edward Everett Hale's serials; an illustrated sketch of John Gutenberg, by Theodore L. De Vinne (one of the printer's of the magazine), a paper which groups, we believe for the first time in English, the results of the latest foreign research; The DeFoe Family in America, a Canadian story by Miss Howells; The Wedding at Ogden Farm, by Col. Waring; Double Crimes and One-sided Laws, by Dr. Holland; and The Old Cabinet papers. Bric-a-Brac contains something about Col. Randolph Snaughter of Virginia; Uncle Jim's Baptist Revival Hymn; Fashions for Spring; The Beautiful Ballad of Waska Wee, etc. Mr. P. T. Quinn's paper on gardening and the general management of small places in the country, this month gives timely directions about evergreens, pears, grapes and vegetables.

The **Atlantic Monthly** for May brings with it the final chapters of Mr. Howells's Private Theatricals, which has attracted many readers and will cause an eager demand for this number. It has also a witty account of a visit to the Pope, by T B Aldrich, under the title: A Visit to a Certain Old Gentleman, and a closing paper on the German Romantic School by Professor Boyesen, in which he discusses the poet and tale-writer Tieck. Mrs. Kemble's Old Woman's Gossip, is full of entertaining chat concerning Lady Byron and Mrs. Norton, with other European notabilities. A very noticeable contribution is that made up of letters written After the Battle of the Wilderness, from a Washington hospital, which vividly recalls the horrors of our late war. Charles Hale's reminiscences of life in Egypt and of The Khedive and his Court, is a paper of considerable interest; and Hezekiah Butterworth assembles in The Madness of George III, a number of interesting details connected with that topic. Medical Fashions, by Edward Spencer, is a diatribe against the various follies of physicians. Dudu Fletcher contributes a short story entitled For the Last Time. The poetical contents include Four o'Clocks, a poem of much simple pathos, by Miss H E Sanford, and The Antietam Statue, by Rose Terry Cooke; and the editors discuss recent literature, art and music.

Harper's Magazine for May is a bright and beautiful number, closing the Fifty-second Volume of this popular periodical. The number opens with an illustrated article on Southern Colorado, in connection with the recent explorations by Lieut. Wheeler. Mr. Lossing contributes an exceedingly interesting paper on Major Andre, illustrated with pictures from Dr. Emmet's collection. Rebecca Harding Davis in Old Philadelphia, gives some novel and characteristic glimpses of the people at the opening of the Revolution. Her article is beautifully illustrated. Prof. Lockwood concludes his series of illustrated papers on the Microscope. The subject of Household Art, so admirably treated by Moncure D. Conway in former numbers of Harper, is resumed in the present number. The first of a series of illustrated papers on Modern Dwellings, their Construction, Decoration and Furniture, is contributed by H. Hudson Holly, the well-known architect, and is profusely and tastefully illustrated. Under the title of Cardinal Mephisto, Junius Henri Browne contributes a brief but admirable sketch of Cæsar Borgia. The portrait accompanying the article is engraved from Raphael's celebrated picture in the Palazzo Borghese at Rome. Including three of Woolf's humorous sketches in the Drawer, this number contains eighty engravings. Among the illustrated contributions is a ballad entitled Norman: a Legend of the Hudson, by Bishop Cleveland Coxe. In short stories this number fully sustains the reputation of the Magazine in this particular, containing: Just in Time, by Frank Lee Benedict; Rats, a humorous love story, by Harriet Prescott Spofford; and a novel and piquant tale by Edward Everett Hale, entitled Abu-Lalla—the Eastern name for Arabian Nights. An original dramatic sketch, Gabriello and Adriana, by Barry Cornwall, is for the first time published in this number. Poems are also contributed by John G. Saxe, Margaret E. Sangster, Celia Thaxter, and William C. Richards. Of course the supreme feature of the Magazine is George Eliot's Daniel Deronda, of which an entire book is given. The Publishers announce the commencement of a new serial story in the June number, by Mrs. Dinah M. Craik, entitled The Laurel Bush; an Old-fashioned Love-story. The Easy Chair preaches a familiar sermon on social ambition; shows the danger of Fighting the Devil with Fire, and among other things, has a word for country clergymen. The other Editorial Departments are as interesting as usual.

St. Nicholas for May begins a new serial story, The Cat and the Countess, translated from the French by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and illustrated with silhouettes by Hopkins. The first installment introduces the principal characters in a series of striking incidents, and contains no less than thirty six comical silhouette drawings. Indeed the illustrations to this story are a novel and stirring feature for St. Nicholas, and can hardly fail to make a sensation among the boys and girls. As for miscellaneous attractions, the large number of them forbids even the mention of them all; but among the first are Mrs Oliphant's second paper on Windsor Castle; Susan Coolidge's Talk with Girls, on Ready for Europe; and the two beautiful poems, The Palace of Gondoforus by H H., and Snow Flakes by Mrs. Dodge. The stories of Clough's Top-knot, and The Dotterels' Luck, are excellent; and the rhyme of The King of the Hobbledygobbins, with its fantastic picture, is a feature in itself. Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz contributes a May-day play: Marion Harland has another Little Housekeeper's Page, with a fine illustration; and the department for Very Little Folks is occupied with a charming poem, The Fate of a Gingerbread Man, with little pictures by M. Wolff. Jack-in-the-Pulpit is as brilliant as ever. The Little Schoolmam awards several prizes. The Deacon Green offers several more. The Letter-Box and Riddle-box are crowded with good things.

Ballou's MONTHLY MAGAZINE for May is issued, and contains an immense variety of interesting matter, in addition to M. Quad's great story of That Taylor Boy, one of the most exciting continued stories that the noted humorist of the West ever wrote. Its interest continues to increase, and much speculation will be made as to what will be the boy's ultimate fate. That he will come out all right we feel assured. Here is a list of the contents of the May number, which all can see is of great interest, a sea-story being among the tales: Sketches of Animals, Sunday School—Two pictures, Miss Anderson's Right Hand, Waiting, A Homely Hero, Song from the Spanish of Don Antonia de Trueba, Observations on Ants, The First of April, An Unending Love, A Pretty Young Lady, May, A Night at the Casino, His Folks, A Fall, and what came of it: Our Young People's Story Teller—That Taylor Boy, Patent Coupler's Peculiarities, Ruthven's Puzzle Page, Curious Matters, The Housekeeper, Our Announcement for 1876, May-day Moving—Humorous Pictures. Published by Thomas K Talbot, 23 Hawley Street, Boston, and for sale at all periodical depots in the country, or sent at $1.50 per year, postpaid.

The **National Sunday School Teacher** for May contains an excellent bill-of fare for Sunday School teachers. Rev. C. D. Helmer writes on the appropriate theme of The Early Church; Prof. J. T. Hyde, D. D., contributes an article on The times of Restitution, an abstruse subject, well handled, and which is touched upon in the first lesson of the month; Rev. Wm. W. Patton, D. D., treats of Scripture Types and their Abuses, a subject upon which teachers especially should be posted; Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut has some suggestive thoughts upon each of the lessons for the month; and then come the lessons themselves, thoroughly treated and rich in thought and in material. No periodical has a better editorial department than this magazine. Its comments are timely, sparkling, and to the purpose. It and The Little Folks, its illustrated companion for small people, are worthy of their popularity and their large patronage. Chicago: Adams, Blackmer & Lyon Pub. Co.

Brainard's Musical World. The April number of this popular musical magazine is received, and is better than ever. Forty pages of elegant new music and interesting reading matter are given in each number of the Musical World and it is furnished to subscribers at the low price of $1.50 per annum. The music alone in each number is worth a years subscription, to say nothing of the interesting articles on musical subjects it contains. An article on Frauds in the Piano Trade, should be read by every one thinking of purchasing a piano. Send $1.50 to Brainards Sons, Cleveland, O., and you will receive the Musical World regularly one year, or for 15 cents a sample copy will be sent. The Publishers also offer to send the World on trial, four months, for 50 cents, containing at least $10 worth of music. Take our advice and send for it, if you are a lover of music.

Littell's Living Age for April 15th and 22d, contain The Hebrew Woman, by Constance de Rothschild; What She Came Through, Parts I and II, by Sarah Tytler; The Myth of Demeter and Persephone, Part II, by Walter H. Pater; The Life and Labors of Francis Deak, 1803-1876, by Karl Blind; The Fair of St. Nicodeme, by the author of "Patty"; A Glimpse of the Korea, by C. A. G. Bridge; Servia, from the British Quarterly Review; Some Aspects of Friendship, Blackwood; Principal Tulloch on Spiritual Evolution, Spectator; The Hurricanes, Spectator; Little Bobby, a Sketch in Paris, Blackwood; Humor, Cornhill; Heligoland, Saturday Review; Art Needlework, Pall Mall Gazette; and other valuable articles together with select poetry and miscellany. The current volume began April 1. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each, (or more than 3000 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low, or still better, for $10.50 any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies is sent with The Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Gay, Boston, are the publishers.

From Evanston, Ill, Grace T. writes us: "I have not outgrown 'The Nursery,' nor either has mamma nor grandma. My aunt, who died three years ago left money to have it sent to all her nieces until they were twelve years old." Those who would leave behind them a pleasant reminder to their young friends, might well imitate this aunt's example. J. L. Shorey, Publisher, 36 Bromfield St., Boston. $1.00 per year, in advance.

Decorate Your Garden!

12 flowering plants for $1.00, post paid; descriptive catalogue free. mar21 1m

WM. S. EWELL, Howard Street, (Ward 20) Boston, Mass

New Advertisements.

Agents Wanted!

"THERE'S MONEY IN IT." The MAGIC DISH WASHER, CHIMNEY CLEANER, CORK PULLER and DUSTER. Send 10 cents for sample and terms. Send stamp for price list. NEW ENGLAND NOVELTY MANF'G CO., apr25 4w 24 Portland Street, Boston, Mass.

$10, 25, 50, 100, 200, 500.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.

Bankers & Brokers, No. 12 Wall St, N Y, make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. There is every indication that the fluctuations of the stock market will be very wide during the coming month, and those who invest at once will reap the largest profit. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free. apr18 4w

In Bankruptcy.

Notice of Assignee of his Appointment.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Maine.

In the matter of CALVIN C. FOX, Bankrupt.
DISTRICT OF MAINE, ss:

At Porter, in said District, the 19th day of April A D 1876.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Calvin C Fox of Porter in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. FRANCIS W. REDLON,
april25 Assignee.

Assignee's Sale.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MAINE.

In the matter of Charles P. Knight, Bankrupt, } IN BANKRUPTCY.

PURSUANT to an order from the Hon. Edward Fox, Judge of said Court, dated April 18, 1876 I, the assignee of said Bankrupt, will sell at public auction at my office in Bethel, Oxford County, Me., on Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1876, at 9 o'clock A M, the following personal property: one express wagon; also all of the unsettled notes, book accounts, judgments and executions belonging to said Bankrupt's estate, amounting to the sum of $5,993 79.

Dated at Bethel, April 19, 1876. 25 3w
CHARLES E. HOLT, Assignee.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of March A. D. 1876.

EPHRAIM TURNER, Executor on the estate of Eluhu Turner late of Harford, in said County deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lewiston in said county, on the seventeenth day of May next at four o'clock in the afternoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

Wm. J. Wheeler,

Insurance Agent,

Office over Savings Bank,
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

Represents the LEADING

American & Foreign Fire Insurance Comp's.

Insures FARM PROPERTY AND DETACHED PRIVATE RESIDENCES at 1 per cent., for Four Years.

Insures against DAMAGE by LIGHTING whether fire ensues or not.

All Losses Promptly Settled at this Office.

South Paris, April 25, 1876. 6m

Dr. Gould's Compound Syrup of SARSAPARILLA AND YELLOW DOCK ROOT!

UNRIVALLED for performing the following results, viz:

PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

Thus it will cure Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Canker, Scald Head, White Swellings, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Ulcers, Boils, Carbuncles, Eruptions, Blotches, Itching and Burning Sores, and all cutaneous diseases.

REGULATING & CLEANSING THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

It will cure Inflammation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Vomiting, Loss of Appetite, Fainting, Costiveness, Constipation, Looseness, Piles, etc.

STRENGTHENING THE DIGESTIVE AND REGULATING THE SECRETIVE ORGANS.

It cures all bilious diseases, as Bilious and Intermittent Fevers, or Chills and Fevers, Heartburn, etc.; Diabetis or Strangury and other painful disorders of the Kidneys.

STRENGTHENING AND QUIETING THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

It cures Neuralgia, Chorea, Hysterics, Palsy, Epilepsy and all nervous diseases. It is also unrivalled in the cure of all Female Diseases, as Weakness, Irregularity, Obstructions, and many others.

W. W. WHIPPLE & CO, Portland, Agt's.

FOR SALE BY
A M GERRY, South Paris, Me.
april25 tf

Non-Resident Taxes,

In School District No. 20, in the town of Paris, and County of Oxford, for the year 1875.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non resident owners in school dist't No 20, in the town of Paris, for the year 1875 in bills committed to John Black, collector of taxes of said town on the 1st day of May, 1875 has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 14th day of April 1876 by his certificate of that date and now remains unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes, interest and charges are not paid into the treasury of said town within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said taxes so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor including interest and charges will without further notice be sold at public auction at the store of N D Bolster, in said town, on the 1st day of December, 1876, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Owners.	Description.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Robinson, Geo F	Briggs land	15	$75	$1 00

N. D. BOLSTER,
apr25 Treasurer of the town of Paris.

Non-resident Taxes.

In School District No 18, in the town of Paris, in the County of Oxford for the year 1875.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non resident owners in school dist't No 18, in the town of Paris, for the year 1875, in bills committed to John Black, collector of taxes of said town, on the 1st day of May, 1875, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 11th day of April, 1876, by his certificate of that date and now remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes, interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of said town, within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of the said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor including interest and charges, will without further notice be sold at public auction at the Store of N D Bolster, in said town, on the 1st day of December, 1876, at 10 o'clock A M:

Owners.	Description.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Lary, H D	Lary Farm	85	$800	$16 00
"	Supplementary Assessment			2 40

N. D. BOLSTER,
apr25 Treasurer of Town of Paris.

DR. SMALL

Treats patients at a distance successfully by letter. He makes a specialty of diseases of the Lungs, Kidneys, and Reproductive Organs. Those diseases which have hitherto baffled all remedies, and the supposed incurable are most solicited.—Female Weakness cured. Send stamp for list of questions that elicts every symptom under which an invalid suffers. Call on or address,

DR. C. H. SMALL,
GARDINER,
Box 205. Maine.
Office 66½ Water Street.
January 18, 1876. 6m

A SURE THING!

The place to get your

Carriage, Sign and Ornamental Painting!

done, is at

H. A. THAYER'S, South Paris, Me.

I shall continue to paint Carriages, Signs or any thing in my line in

Better Style and for Less Money

than any other shop in the country.

☞ All work Warrented to be done in Style and Great Durrbility. Give me a call.

H. A. THAYER.
South Paris, April 4, 1876. 1m

WHITE LEGHORN!

PURE BRED!

FROM J. BOARDMAN SMITH.

Stock Eggs, $1.25 per Setting.

S. M. KING,
mr7eoxow South Paris, Me.

J. J. HAMLIN,

BREEDER OF

White Leghorn Fowls & Aylesbury Ducks

Eggs, $1.50 per setting. These white leghorns are from premium stock which took five premiums at the late Oxford County Poultry Exhibition.

Post Office Address,—BRYANT'S POND;—Residence 3 miles North of Bryant's Pond on Rumford Road. mar21 3m*

ATTENTION!

Poultry Breeders & All Others Interested!

Light Brahmas and Brown Leghorn Fow & Eggs for Sale.

Eggs, $1 50 per Setting of 13.

From the best strains in the country. My Light Brahma Fowls and their progeny won the FIRST PREMIUM at the Oxford County Poultry Exhibition, December, 1875.

☞ PERSONAL INSPECTION of Stock invited. For further particulars,—Address,

T. W. CLEASBY,
mar28 6w* South Paris, Maine.

GOOD TIME COMING!

Stoney Brook Poultry Yards.

Partridge, Buff and White Cochins,
Plymouth Rock,
Light and Dark Brahmas,
Brown and White Leghorns,
Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks.

The above stock has been selected from the best and mated for Breeding without regard to cost.

Eggs from Pekin Ducks, $5.00 per doz.; Bronze Turkeys, $4 00 per doz.—All others $2.00 for 13, or three sittings for $5.00. Eggs will be carefully packed and delivered to express. All correspondence carefully answered. Fowls and Chicks for sale at all times. Agent for the Poultry World.

Address A. E. SHURTLEFF, So. Paris, Me.

Having bought out Mr. Saunders, I am prepared to do

Shoeing & Jobbing

AT THE

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE FOR CASH.

All accounts must be settled once in SIX MONTHS. No Granger's Card is required here to get work cheap; the Greenback is better and worth double. I shall use all men alike, for the simple reason that one man's money is as good as another's.

Shop Open 10 Hours per Day!

GEO. K. RIPLEY.
South Paris, Feb. 1 1876. 22 3m

ADDISON LOVEJOY,

Blacksmith and Horseshoer

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

Would call particular attention to his new

HARNESS & FIXTURES

for shoeing vicious horses. This arrangement is something of his own invention and has proved itself to be invaluable to those who have horses which are liable to strain or throw themselves while being shod. In five minutes the horse can be placed in such a position as to prevent him from performing any tricks, while at the same time he is perfectly comfortable, remaining in his natural position. Some of the best horseshoers in this vicinity have examined this arrangement, and pronounce it unsurpassed for the purpose for which it is intended. Call and examine.

All kinds of

JOB BLACKSMITHING!

done at short notice and at reasonable rates.
So. Paris, April 4, 1876. 3m

HUSSEY'S

STEEL PLOWS!

The Best in the Market.

FOR SALE BY

O. H. MASON,

BETHEL, MAINE.

(STORE NEAR THE DEPOT.)

☞ Parties desiring a first-class plow can do no better than to call and procure a HUSSEY.
Bethel, Me., March 7, 1876. 2m*

FOR SALE!

The subscriber offers for sale his

MACHINE & REPAIR SHOP!

Together with the machinery which consists of one Lathe, one Engine Lathe, Upright Moulding Machine, late improved pg. Saw, Boring Machine, Side Planer and Circular Saws. The building is new and in good repair. Size 34x40 feet; two stories and a Stone Basement; finished and well lighted. It has an overshot wheel, eleven feet in diameter, and a never failing supply of water.—All the machinery is new and in complete order. It is situated in a flourishing town and quite near a first-class Saw Mill, Flouring Mill, Woolen Factory, etc. It would be a first-class place for a Carriage Manufactory. The above property will be sold VERY CHEAP. Reason for selling, poor health. Call on or address,

CHARLES R. ABBOTT,
Hanover, (Oxford County) Maine.
April 4, 1876. tf

THE PLACE

TO BUY YOUR

Nice Carriages!

IS AT

A. M. TRULL'S, NORWAY, ME.,

Who has on hand, and is finishing up, for the Spring Trade, a fine assortment of

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES,

Consisting of Phetons, Top Buggies, Light Box Buggies, Light and Medium Weight Open Concord Wagons, Two-Seat or Beach Wagons of all kinds, from a Light Road Wagon to a Heavy Business Wagon, Express Wagon, Farm Wagon, Trotting Sulky, or Road Gig. Everything in the Carriage Line on hand and made to order at SHORT NOTICE!

I am using the BEST STOCK in my Carriages and can warrant satisfaction to the buyer in every respect. I don't advertise to sell cheap carriages, cheap, as some do, but GOOD THOROUGH CUSTOM MADE CARRIAGES CHEAP FOR CASH, or GOOD PAPER on 4 months.

MY PAINTING

Is being done in a very thorough and workmanlike manner. Second hand carriages repainted and varnished; also all kinds of painting done with neatness and despatch. Prices reasonable. No trouble to show my work to anyone who may wish to look it over. apr18

A. M. TRULL, Norway, Me.

GERRY'S

DRUG STORE!

SOUTH PARIS,

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

FAMILY

MEDICINES,

TOILET

ARTICLES,

BOOKS

AND

STATIONERY

OF

All Kinds!

Feb. 15, 1876. tf

For GENUINE

Family Medicines, Dye Stuff, Toilet Articles, Trusses, Perfumery, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Syringes, Books, and Stationery,

you cannot find a better assortment than at

A. M. GERRY'S

Drug Store,

OR AT

LOWER PRICES!

FOR

GENUINE GOODS.

Don't fail to call and see what he has and the LOW PRICES.

REMEMBER

Gerry's Drug Store.

Clapboards & Shingles

CONSTANTLY ON HAND!

In large or small lots, and of any quality.

☞ SPRUCE CLAPBOARDS 4, 4½, 5, 5½ or 6 inches.
☞ Cedar, fir or spruce shingles.
Write, or call on

HENRY W. PARK & CO.,
Jan. 4, '76. 6m Mexico, Maine

$10 A DAY

MADE BY SELLING

Hotchkiss' Patent Mop Wringers!

For Town, County, or State Rights, to sell the same, address, C. H. HARRIS,
apr4 1m BETHEL, ME.

NO APRIL FOOL!

You can buy

Poetry.

The Prayer.

O God, I come to Thee,
In this, my time of need.
O! listen Thou to me
While I in anguish plead;
I feel to-day
How much I need
For aid to plead,
And therefore pray.

'Tis sweet to think that Thou
On yonder "shining shore"
Dost see me when I bow,
And lov'st me all the more:
Lord, Thou dost see
I feel my need,
And as I plead
Bring aid to me.

I know how good Thou art
And how unworthy I,
O! come and touch my heart,
As I, in anguish, sigh,
And I will give
My all to Thee,
And faithful be
While I shall live.

Yes! Lord, I know Thou will
Show pity as I know,
For though Thou see'st my guilt,
Thou know'st I'm honest now—
Thou see'st within
This heart of mine,
And that I pine
To cease from sin.

Agricultural.

Educating Horses.

Horses can be educated to the extent of their understandings as well as children, and can be as easily damaged or ruined by bad management. We believe that the great difference found in horses as to vicious habits or reliability comes more from the different management of men than from variance of natural disposition in the animals. Horses with high mettle are more easily educated than those of less or dull spirits, and are more susceptible to ill training, and consequently may be as good or bad, according to the education they receive.

Horses with dull spirits are not by any means proof against bad management, for in them may often be found the most provoking obstinacy; vicious habits of different characters that render them almost entirely worthless. Could the coming generations of horses in this country be kept from their days of colthood to the age of five years in the hands of good, careful managers, there would be seen a vast difference in the general characters of the noble animals.

If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage, it will never know that it possesses a power that man cannot control; and if made familiar with strange objects, it will not be skittish and nervous. If a horse is made accustomed from his early days to have objects hit him on the heels, back, and hips, he will pay no attention to the giving out of a harness or of a wagon running against him at an unexpected moment.

We once saw an aged lady drive a high spirited horse, attached to a carriage, down a steep hill, with no hold-back straps upon the harness, and she assured us that there was no danger, for her son accustomed his horses to all kinds of usages and sights that commonly drive the animal into a frenzy of fear and excitement.

A gun can be fired from the back of a horse, an umbrella held over his head, a buffalo robe thrown over his neck, a railroad engine pass close by, his heels bumped with sticks, and the animal take it all as a natural condition of things, if only taught by careful management that he will not be injured thereby. There is great need of improvement in the management of this noble animal; less beating wanted and more of education.—[In-Door and Out.

Extract from Public Laws of Maine.

An Act for the Better Preservation of Horse Records.

SECT. 1.—Any person or persons owning or keeping a stallion for breeding purposes, shall be required before advertising by written or printed notices the services of said stallion, to file a certificate with the register of deeds in the county where said stallion is owned or kept, stating name, color, age, size, together with the pedigree of said stallion as full as attainable, and the name of the person by whom said stallion was bred; and it shall be the duty of the register to record such certificate in a book kept for that purpose properly indexed, upon receipt of a fee of fifty cents for each certificate of not more than one page, and a further sum of twenty-five cents for each additional page.

SECT. 2.—Any person who shall neglect to make and file the certificate required by the provisions of this act shall not recover any compensation for the services named in section one, and if he shall knowingly and willfully make and file a false certificate of the statements aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by complaint, indictment, or action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction; and all penalties recovered shall be for the use of the county where the offence is committed.

We publish above the existing statute regarding the registry of stallions kept for service in this state. In doing this for the benefit of such as keep stallions without a knowledge of this law, and for those who employ their service without a knowledge of the penalty which it imposes; we feel like expressing the belief we have long entertained that there are too many second and third class stallions kept in Maine—not only for the good of their owners, but for the benefit and credit of the State, and of the class of horses we are engaged in breeding. While these stallions are of little profit to their owners many of them would make well formed carriage horses for which there is a good demand at from $300 to $500 each according to their style, speed and general make-up; and we believe it would be infinitely better for our farmers who have a good class of mares to breed only from the best, and discourage the use of inferior stallions, and thus aid in the positive improvement of Maine horses.—[Maine Farmer.

—Trowsers obtained on credit are **breeches of trust.**

UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED.

We have just received (October 1875) a communication from nearly every druggist in New England, and the testimony is universally in favor of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. We believe there never was a remedy so popular wherever known, and certainly we feel that never was one more deserving of praise. Founded upon correct scientific principles and calculated by the most accomplished physicians to meet the severest forms of catarrh, the cures by it have not only been numerous, but so remarkable as to excite public attention and cause the sale to exceed ten fold that of any similar remedy ever before compounded.

While many are anxious to make public their testimony in favor of the RADICAL CURE, others—and among this number may be found many of our most respected citizens—dislike to become publicly identified with so loathsome a disease. Hence in the following case we are unable to give the name but are permitted to state the severity and condition of the case before and after using the RADICAL CURE, and also that the gentleman occupies a responsible office in one of our State institutions. We quote:—

"I would not for the world permit my name to be used, although I have no doubt it would be of benefit to many now suffering as I have suffered; but I give you a brief statement of my case:—

"**For two years I have taken bromide of potassa and bromide of ammonia every day. I never passed a single night without getting up once or twice to free my throat from the matter that had dropped into it during sleep, and finally I coughed during all this time. Since taking the RADICAL CURE I have taken no potassa or ammonia, have slept soundly every night without uneasiness or distress; not a particle of matter has dropped into my throat during sleep, and every symptom of a cough has left me.**"

A wonderful result truly, all will say, who know or can realize the extent and severity of this case. The gentleman has used but eighteen bottles. This same satisfy the sceptical that there is great merit in the RADICAL CURE. Its mode of preparation is new and original. Ignoring the old practices and remedies, Dr. Sanford selected a new field, and has demonstrated his method to be the only proper and never failing treatment.

The following recommendations are from

DRUGGISTS,

who are competent witnesses to the work it is doing.

Sanford's Radical Cure has proved the best remedy for relieving Catarrh.
W M FELLOWS, Haverhill, Mass.

I am selling large quantities of your Sanford's Radical Cure.
E R WENTWORTH, Bobleford, Me.

Sanford's Radical Cure is having a good sale it is just what the people have been wanting.
A M GERRY, 85 Paris, Maine.

I have kept Sanford's Radical Cure on hand since its first introduction, and the sale and satisfaction it gives have been unequalled by any other similar preparation within my knowledge.
W H WILLIS M.D. Reading, Mass.

I have sold Sanford's Radical Cure for a year or more, and it stands the test the best of any similar remedy I have ever sold.
WILL H OWEN, Milo, Me.

We recommend no other cure, and have no trouble in selling it.
L P EVANS & CO, Garland, Me.

Sanford's Radical Cure has given universal satisfaction to all my customers, and above all other remedies is a success.
E F CAREY, Haverhill, Mass.

Sanford's Radical Cure sells well and is very much liked.
MRS P WING, Sangerville, Me.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

is a purely vegetable distillation, and is by insufflation taken up into the nasal passages, and also taken internally, thus acting upon the stomach liver and kidneys. Under its influence the system immediately braces up and the first thorough dose gives evidence that it is a powerful and effective medicine. Give it a trial.

Each package contains a Treatise on Catarrh and Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube. Price $1.00. For sale by Druggists everywhere.—WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, General Agents.

☞ Use SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER—The Delightful Family Medicine for cramps and pains, colds and chills. apl 14w

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates & Invigorates the Whole System.

Its Medical Properties are

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT & DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and strongly do we believe that it will effectually expel from the system every taint of scrofula, or scrofulous humor, Tumors, Cancers, Cancerous Humors, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Humors, Canker, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Scrofula, Consumption, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Chronic Constipation, and all kindred complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scald-head and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pain in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from disease and ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries to cease to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE,

Boston, Dec. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir.—May I ask the favor of you to make my case public.

In 1861, while on picket duty in the army, I was taken with a fever, which lasted all night. Was taken into camp and dosed with whiskey and quinine.—After this had six every day, and was taken to Newborn Hospital, and there treated by the attending physician. I grew worse and was sent home. Remained in poor health for four years, treating with many physicians and trying many remedies. Finally Scrofula made its appearance on different parts of my body, and my head was so diseased as to be frightful to look at, and painful beyond endurance. After trying the most eminent physicians, without improvement, a change of climate was advised.

Have been to the Hot Springs in Arkansas twice each time giving their treatment a thorough trial. Finally came back to Boston, discouraged with no hope of help. Life was a burden to one in my situation. My disease, and the effect of so much powerful medicine, had so damaged my system that the action of my stomach was apparently destroyed, and my head was covered with ulcers which had in places eaten into the skull bone.

The best physicians said my blood was so full of poison they could do no more for me. About this time a friend who had been an invalid took me VEGETINE but returned him to perfect health and through his persuasion I commenced taking VEGETINE. At this time I was having fits almost every day. I noticed the first good effects of VEGETINE in my digestive organs. My food sat better and my stomach grew stronger. I began to feel encouraged, for I could see my health slowly and gradually improving. With renewed hope I continued taking the VEGETINE, until it had completely driven the disease out of my body. It cured the fits, gave me good, pure blood, and restored me to perfect health, which I have not enjoyed before for ten years. Hundreds of people in the City of Boston can vouch for the above facts.

VEGETINE has saved my life, and you are at liberty to make such use of this statement as pleases you best, and I beg of you to make it known, that other sufferers may find relief with less trouble and expense than I did.

It will afford me great pleasure to show the marks of my disease or give any further information relative to my case to all who desire it.

I am, sir, very gratefully, JOHN PECK,
No. 50 Sawyer St., Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by All Druggists

april 4w

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Jay Chandler of Stow in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his Deed of Mortgage, dated Sept 12, 1874, and recorded in Oxford Western District Registry of Deeds, Book 56, Page 516, conveyed to Moses W. Abbott of Fryeburg in said County a certain lot of land with the buildings thereon, situated in said Stow, and bounded as follows: Beginning at stake and stones the south east corner of land owned by William P. Chandler; thence westerly on line of land of said Chandler, to stake and stones; thence south six and one-half rods to land of Moses W. Abbott; thence west to land of William D Emerson; thence south far enough so that a line running parallel with the southerly line of the land of Chandler above spoken of, will make thirty acres by running to bound begun at, meaning to convey the same conveyed to said Jay Chandler by said Moses W. Abbott by his deed of Sept. 12, 1874, together with the same reservations as are in his deed;—and whereas the said Moses W. Abbott on the 17th day of sept., A D 1874, transferred and assigned to me, the subscriber, said mortgage deed and the notes thereby secured, said assignment being recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 61, Page 75; and whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, I hereby claim a foreclosure of the same. DORTHA NUTTER,
by THOMAS MOULTON, her Att'y.
Fryeburg, March 20, 1876. apr15 2w

Why, When and How to Plow.

We make the following extract from an essay read before the La Prairie, Illinois, Farmer's Club, by Wm. Starling:

First—Why should we plow? One of the reasons why we should plow is that it is the best way yet devised to clean the ground of weeds. To prevent the growth of plants we do not wish, and assist and encourage those we do wish to grow in the best and most expeditious manner, and at the least possible expense, constitutes successful farming. We manure for the purpose of enriching the soil; we should plow for the same purpose. Plants are composed on the average of ninety-five per cent. of organic substance and five per cent. of mineral matter. If plants are burned in the open air these ninety-five per cent. of organic substances disappear in the form of gases, and only the five per cent. of mineral matter remains in the form of ashes. When plants rot on the surface, the same change take place only more slowly. When plants are buried in the soil, the same changes take place, only the gaseous substances, instead of being dissipated in the atmosphere are taken up and fixed in the soil as food for future plants. The soil has a great attraction for these gases, and the finer and dryer it is the greater the attraction. If fine dry soil be spread over any substance that are giving off offensive odors it will immediately deodorize and arrest the exhalations of these noxious gases. This fact has been utilized in the construction and use of the earth closet.

Of the second part of our subject, viz: When and how to plow, I would say:—First—Do not plow your land when it is so wet that it will bake into lumps, if it can be avoided, as a lump will absorb no more atmospheric gases than a stone, but the land should be plowed as soon after taking a crop off as possible, so that the atmosphere will have the longest time and the largest surface in which to deposit these enriching substances. A hard, crusted surface will exclude and repel the atmosphere with all these gases, and should therefore be broken up as soon as formed. A proper use of the plow will so change the chemical condition of the soil as to greatly add to its capacity for the production of crops, while on the other hand, an unthinking plowman may very materially injure the productive capacity of his land.

Top-Dressing Manure.

The results of a single top-dressing on eight plots of nearly half an acre each of sandy warm soil of our State Agricultural College Farm exhibited the following facts at the end of three years: The top-dressing was applied in 1864, and the grass was cut twice each season in 1864, and 1865 and once in 1866. The produce of each cutting and of each lot was weighed separately and a perfect record kept. The result for the four seasons were as follows: On the plot to which no manure or fertilizer was applied the total weight of hay yielded per acre was 8,740 pounds. Where two bushels of plaster per acre was applied the yield per acre was 13,126 pounds, a gain of 4,4·4 pounds. Where five bushels of wood ashes were applied the yield per acre was 12,907 pounds, a gain of 4,165 pounds. Where three bushels of salt was sown per acre, the yield was 13,969 pounds, a gain per acre of 5,226 pounds. Where 20 loads muck per acre was laid on, the yield per acre was 13,816 pounds, a gain of 5,074 pounds. Where 20 loads of horse manure was laid on, the yield was 14,6·6 pounds, a gain of 6,224 pounds. These are results which indicate that there are fertilizers which will produce as good results as plaster. For instance, the plaster yielded a gain of 51 per cent. while the horse manure gave an increase of 71 per cent., or nearly a ton more grass per acre in the three years.—[Michigan Farmer.

Early Tomatoes.

The Western Rural tells how to get early tomatoes, thus: As soon as your tomato plants has made four leaves, pinch the top bud from the stem, then take up the plant, pinch off too inches from the tap root and transplant in a common box frame, where the soil is rich and loamy. The box will keep the wind off, and plants sown and grown there eighteen inches apart will produce fruit two weeks sooner than the same planted in the open ground. A mat or a few boards spread over the frame at night, will keep them from frost, and is far easier and quicker than going over a field nightly and setting boxes over each hill. As soon as the plants have set fruit on two blossoms of each branch and the top has grown two or four leaves, the pinching off the ends of each branch and top should be again put in practice.

Spring Wheat.

The earlier this crop is in the ground the better. Now that the new process of grinding has been brought into use, the value of extra spring is equal to that of the best fall wheat. It is as easy to produce extra wheat as No. 3 or rejected.—The whole difference is just that between careful and slovenly farming. Perfectly clean seed, of a pure variety, and well prepared ground, will produce first quality of wheat; but with foul seeds, mixed with oats and rubbish, as we sow, so we reap. Minnesota farmers are making a world-wide reputation for their wheat, which is now sought in foreign markets, by producing a superior sample. This is worth making a note of.

Grafting Wax.

The agricultural editor of the N. York Tribune says: "There are several excellent receipts for making grafting wax for out door work, but the following we know to be good from experience: 2½ pounds rosin, 1 pound beeswax, ½ pound tallow. An ordinary glue-pot forms a convenient vessel in which to melt the above, and keep it in a liquid state while grafting operation is going on."

BEYOND any sort of doubt, says an authority, seeds soaked in weak camphor-water will sprout and grow vigorously when the same seeds not thus treated will refuse to show any signs whatever of vitality.

—"Don't," exclaimed John, while his "better half" was energetically belaboring him over head and ears with the broom stick, "don't, wife, *you are tiring yourself all out.*"

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

So nearly perfect are the recipes of these wonderful pain-soothing and healing Centaur Liniments, that we can confidently say they will **alleviate any pain** arising from flesh, bone or muscle derangements. We do not pretend that they will mend a broken leg or **exterminate boils,** but even in such cases they will reduce the inflammation and stop the pain. Nor can we guarantee the proper results where the body is **poisoned by whiskey.** Temperance is as necessary to a proper physical as mental condition.

The White Centaur Liniment is particularly adapted to all cases of **Rheumatism,** Lumbago, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Itch, **Sprains,** Chilblains, Cuts, Bruises, Stings, Poisons, Scalds, Sciatica, **Weak Back,** Pains in the side, Wounds, **Weeping Sinews, Burns,** Frosted Feet, **Palsy,** Ear-ache, Tooth-ache, Head-ache, Ulcers, Old Sores, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Croup, Diptheria, etc. The most of these complaints the Centaur Liniment will cure; all of them it will benefit. It will **extract the poison** from bites and stings, and will cure **burns and scalds** without a scar. The following is but a sample of a thousand similar testimonials:

"ANTIOCH, ILL., Dec. 1, 1874.

"My wife has, for a long time, been a terrible sufferer from rheumatism. She has tried many physicians and many remedies. The only thing that has given her relief is Centaur Liniment. I am rejoiced to say this has cured her.
W. H. RING, Postmaster."

It is an indisputable fact that the Centaur Liniments are performing **cures never before effected** by any preparation in existence,—like Chronic Rheumatism of **thirty years' standing** straightening fingers and joints which had been stiff for six years, taking the soreness from burns, etc.

One dollar or even fifty cents invested in Centaur Liniment will be within reach **when an accident occurs,** and will do more good than any amount of money paid for medical attendance. When physicians are called they frequently use this Liniment, and of course charge several prices for it.

The Yellow Centaur Liniment is adapted to the tough skin, muscles and flesh of the animal creation. Its effects upon severe cases of Spavin, Sweeney, Wind-Gall, Big-Head, and Poll Evil, are little less than marvellous.

Messrs. J. McClure & Co., Druggists, cor. Elm and Front Sts., Cincinnati, O., says:

"In our neighborhood a number of teamsters are using the Centaur liniment. They pronounce it superior to anything they have ever used. We sell as high as four to five dozen bottles per month to owners of horses and mules."

We have volumes of testimonials describing cures of Sprains, Kicks, Galls, Poll-Evil, Big Head, and even Founders, which are little less than marvels. No owner of an animal can afford to be without a bottle of Centaur Liniment, which any day may prove worth twenty times its cost.

Sold everywhere, but prepared only at the

Laboratory of J. B. ROSE & CO.,
46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

CASTORIA.

Cross, sickly babies and children may enjoy health, and **mothers have rest** if they will use Castoria. Worms, feverishness, teething, **wind colic,** sour stomach and undigested food make children cross, and produce sickness.

Castoria will assimilate the food, **expel worms** and correct all these things. For twenty years Dr. Pitcher experimented in his private practice to produce an effective Cathartic and stomach regulator which would be as effective as **Castor Oil** without its unpleasant taste or recoil.

The reputation of his experiment extended—Physicians and nurses rapidly adopted his remedy, to which he gave the name of **Castoria.**

Castoria is as **pleasant to take as honey,** regulates the stomach and bowels, and does not gripe. It is adapted to all ages, contains no alcohol, and is **absolutely harmless** to the most tender infant.

Try Castoria once, and you will **never be without it.**

Prepared at the laboratory of J. B. ROSE & Co., 46 Dey Street, New York.
feb. 15-3m

Fine Watches!

AND

WATCH REPAIRING!

☞ The most difficult work skillfully executed. References:—J. F. Phillips, Conductor B & M R R; D. W. Sanborn, Conductor E. R. R.; C. W. Woodbury, E R R; T. H. Howard, Conductor M C R R; John Jewett, Conductor M C R R; A. Hersey, General Freight Agent M C R R; Capt. Wm Mitchell formerly Conductor M C R R; Samuel J. Edgerly, Conductor P & R R R; Payson Tucker, Agent R & M R R.

☞ Work per Express promptly attended to.

☞ Prices 20 per cent. less than Portland price.

J. W. McDUFFEE,
Savings Bank Block,
LEWISTON, Me.
January 11, 1876. 6m

CALL

ON

F. A. THAYER,
South Paris, Me.,
FOR
ALL KINDS OF GOODS
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
December 21, 1875. 1y

Commissioners of Insolvency.

THE undersigned, nominated and appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners on the Estate of Clement Scavy, late of Albany, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the 21st day of March, A. D. 1876, being allowed the creditors of said estate to present and prove their claims, we hereby give notice that we will be in session at the office of E. W. Woodbury in Bethel, viz: at the store of Woodbury, Purington & Co., the last Saturdays of August, September and October at 1 o'clock P. M. to receive and examine said claims. ENOCH W. WOODBURY,
PINCKNEY BURNHAM.
Bethel, April 5, 1876. 13 3w

Assignee's Sale.

PURSUANT to a license from the Hon. Edward Fox, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine, I shall sell at public auction on the premises, on Friday May 5, 1876 at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title and interest which I have as Assignee of Augustus J. Knight, Bankrupt, in and to said Knight's homestead farm. The main part of said farm was formerly known as the Bolster farm; but to this several lots have been added. Said farm is situated in the town of Rumford, and contains about three hundred acres, seventy acres being choice intervale. The buildings consist of a two-story house, large barn, stable and out buildings. This farm cuts about fifty tons of good hay and is one of the best dairy farms in Oxford County. It will be sold subject to two mortgages, one to W. W. Bolster and one to Josiah J. Knight, upon which there is due about $2,000. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber. NATHAN L. MARSHALL,
West Paris, Ap. 10, '76. 3w Assignee.

Assignee's Sale.

Pursuant to an order from the Hon. Edward Fox, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Maine, I shall sell at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday, May 4, 1876, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title and interest which I have, as Assignee of Marcius F. Knight, Bankrupt, in and to said Knight's homestead farm. This farm is situated partly in Rumford and partly in Milton Plantation, and was formerly known as the Akley farm, but more recently as the J. J. & M. F. Knight farm. It contains about two hundred and fifty acres, including a large meadow and valuable sugar orchard. The buildings are in good repair and consist of a house two barns, and out buildings. This farm cuts about forty tons of good hay; contains a fine pasture, and is an admirable stock farm. It will be sold subject to a mortgage to J. J. Knight, on which there is due about $2100. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber.
NATHAN L. MARSHALL, Assignee.
West Paris, April 18, 1876. 3w

Assignee's Sale.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MAINE.

In the matter of
DANIEL M. KIMBALL, } BANKRUPT.

Pursuant to an order from the Hon. Edward Fox, Judge of said Court, dated April 8th, 1876, I, the subscriber, Assignee of said Bankrupt, will sell at public auction at the house of said Kimball, in Bethel, on the 13th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M, the following described personal property, to wit: 3 bed steads, one spring bed, 2 straw matting carpets, 1 farmer's boiler, 1 set blocks and tackle, 2 scythes, snathes, 6 cords of wood, 3 cords of birch, 5 cords of poplar, 2 cords of ash, 1 single harness, 1 share in Bethel Cheese factory, and about 100 bushels of potatoes,—and at the office of C. E. Holt, in Bethel, on the 15th day of May next, at one o'clock, P. M., about 11 bales of logs. CEYLON ROWE,
Bethel, April 11, 1876. 183w Assignee.

STEVENS & CO.

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Paper Hangings!

Periodicals, Circulating Library,

98 Lisbon Street, LEWISTON, Me.

☞ Three Doors North of GODDARD & GARCELON'S, Dry Goods Store.
April 27, '75. 1y

1829. *CHARTER PERPETUAL.* **1876.**

47th Annual Statement of the

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Phil.

Capital, $400,000. Realized Assets, $3,308,825 86.

OFFICERS:

ALFRED G. BARKER, President.
GEORGE FALKS, Vice President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, 2d Vice President.
THEO. M. REGER, Secretary.
SAMUEL W. KAY, Assist. Secretary.
A. C. BLODGET, General Agent.

Realized Assets of the Co., Jan. 1, 1876.

MORTGAGES.	
On property valued at over $5,000,000, being first Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate in the City of Phila.,	$2,963,406 91
REAL ESTATE.	
Office of Company and eight dwellings.	135,000 00
LOANS.	
Loans on Stocks as Collateral Security, [market value $69,543.00]	45,698 16
Re-Insurance Deposit Premiums	356 25
STOCKS.	
$5,000 U S Bonds, 1881.	
175,000 U S 5-20 Bonds.	
40,000 U. S. 10-40 Bonds.	
10,000 Alabama State Bonds.	
15,000 Mississippi State Warrants.	
5,000 New Jersey Exempt 6's.	
50,000 Philadelphia City 6's.	
10,000 Pittsburg City 7's.	
6,500 Cincinnati City 6's.	
4,000 " " 7-30's	
6,000 Rochester City 7's	
1,000 Camden (N J) City 6's	
15,000 Penn'a R R 1st mortgage	
3,000 Reading R R 7's 1866	
5,000 " " " 6's	
25,000 Harrisburg & Lancaster R R. 1st mortgage	
9,500 West Jersey R R 7's	
8,000 Hestonville, Mantua & Fairmount R R 6's	
10,000 American Steamship Bonds	
100 Shares Commercial National Bank	
16 " Continental Hotel Co. Pref.	
COST	$423,416 89
MARKET VALUE	$441,852 75
CASH.	
Cash in Banks	$271,492 20
Cash in office	16,297 36
Net Premiums in course of transmission	73,421 14 $322,510 70
Total,	$3,308,824 86

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN," (all invested in solid securities) are liable for the hazard of FIRE only. The business is scattered throughout thirty-four States of the Union; moderate lines solely are written upon carefully selected risks, which are examined once every year by competent inspectors. *Losses Promptly Settled when Determined.* This Company issues Policies upon the Bonds of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

WM. J. WHEELER, Agent.
april SOUTH PARIS, ME.

STATEMENT OF THE

Continental Insurance Company,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
January 1, 1876.

GEO. T. HOPE, Pres. CYRUS PECK, Secy.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00	
Surplus of Assets	1,845,193 64	$2,845,193 64

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in banks	$255,674 08	
Loans on U S and other stocks and bonds (market value, $500,880 50) payable on demand,	171,300 00	$426,974 08
Loans on bond and mortgage (on real estate, worth $1,850,555 00)		589,700 00
U S and other Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company as follows:		
250 Shares American Exchange National Bank		$20,000 00
5 " Bank of America		750 00
20 " Commerce		2,200 00
35 " Dry Goods Bank		2,800 00
1140 " Mechanics' National Bank		141,525 00
200 " Merchants' "		20,200 00
250 " Mercantile "		26,500 00
250 " Metropolitan "		37,000 00
100 " Nassau Bank		10,200 00
1250 " Phœnix National Bank		25,000 00
175 " St. Nicholas National Bank		18,025 00
200 " Central Trust Company		20,000 00
200 " Delaware & Hudson Canal Co		24,000 00
20 " N Y Guaranty & Indemnity Co (Consolidated)		2,500 00
1000 " N Y & Harlem R R Co		66,500 00
$10,000 Alabama 8 per cent. Old Bonds		2,500 00
11,500 South Carolina 6 per cent. Consolidated Bonds,		3,175 00
20,000 Tennessee 6 per cent. Old Bonds		8,000 00
6,000 " " " Funding Bonds		2,400 00
100,000 U S 6 per cent. Bonds, 1881 Reg		121,000 00
400,000 " " Currency		400,000 00
		961,525 00
Real Estate owned by the Company		687,000 00
Premiums due and unpaid and balances in the hands of Agents		146,581 85
Interest unpaid (due this day)		12,251 21
Rents due and accrued		11,000 00
Total Assets,		$2,845,193 64

LIABILITIES.

Dividends unclaimed and Commissions due or to become due on unpaid premiums, and expenses	$57,3[illegible]	
Losses in process of adjustment	170,418 00	
		$227,721 00

WM. J. WHEELER, Agent, So. Paris, Me.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Hartford Accident Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

December 31, 1875.

The amount of Capital Stock is	$200,000 00
The amount of Capital Stock paid up is	200,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$ 350 79	
Cash deposited in bank,	20,170 29	
Cash in hands of Agents	6,074 91	
Loans on First Mortgages of Real Estate	96,000 00	
Accrued Interest	2,419 11	
Loans on Collateral	19,750 00	
Due from Non-Resident Stockholders for Taxes paid	673 20	
Connecticut Registered Bonds,	4,400 00	
Connecticut Coupon Bonds	600 00	
New York City 7 per cent. Bonds,	51,500 00	
		$223,984 31

LIABILITIES.

Claims in suspense awaiting further proof	$5,000 00	
Unpaid Rents, Salaries, etc.	1,000 00	
Reserve for Re-Insurance	10,871 85	
		16,871 85
Net Assets—being surplus as regards policy-holders		$207,110 46

William J. Wheeler,

GENERAL

INSURANCE AGENT;

(Office Over Savings Bank)

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

Agent for the fodowing reliable Companies:

	ASSETS.
CONTINENTAL, New York,	$2,700,000
FRANKLIN, Philadelphia,	3,500,000
FIRE ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia,	3,200,000
FIRST NATIONAL, Worcester,	200,000
LIVERPOOL, LONDON & GLOBE, of England,	22,000,000
GERMANIA, New York,	1,000,000
PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia,	1,600,000
TRAVELERS LIFE & ACCIDENT INS. CO., of Hartford,	3,300,000

Policies written to any amount in the above Companies, and all losses

PROMPTLY PAID.

ALSO, AGENT FOR

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MUSIC STOOLS,

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THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

CYRUS G. CHASE late of Buckfield,

in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

March 21, 1876. CARLTON GARDNER.

OLD-FASHIONED COMBS

Can be made over into new and modern styles. We re-weld and re-polish broken combs, supply teeth or parts missing, and make the same practically new. Information if desired will be given by mail.

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$12 a day, at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$500 For a case of Cough, Cold or Asthma that ADAMSON'S B.C. BALSAM will not cure. Sold by druggists at 35 cts. Circular free.

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For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and CONSUMPTION.

The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words, among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvellous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equalled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is well founded if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its timely use in sudden attacks.

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